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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 2, 1927

No. 6

Coote Condemns Bennett's Plan to Replace Income Tax by Turnover Tax

Abolition of Income Tax Would Relieve Almost Entirely Class of Citizens Who Are Heavy Holders of War Bonds Which Hang Like Millstone Round Neck of Canadian Producers—Would Mean Heavier Burden for Masses of the People of Canada

I cannot agree with the Minister that the income tax should be reduced at all. I think the reduction which was made in our income tax last year was quite sufficient, and I would urge that the income tax be maintained at least at its present level. The proposal of a reduction of 10 per cent. appears to me to be the first move in the elimination of this tax. I remarked a moment ago that it would take, at the present rate, one hundred years to pay off our war debt, but at the present rate of reduction in the income tax, it will take only ten years for that tax to disappear. Personally I would like to see the income tax maintained until all the war debt is paid.

RELIEVE WEALTHY ALMOST ENTIRELY

I doubt very much whether we are justified in giving effect to all the proposals for tax reduction which the Minister has made, and it seems to me there is no doubt in the world that the Minister is making a mistake in proposing a reduction in the income tax, at any rate. The bonds which were issued for our war debt, which are such a millstone round this country's neck financially at the present time, are chiefly held by the class of people who pay a large share of this income tax. If this income tax is done away with you are going to relieve this wealth from taxation almost entirely.

The hon. member for West Calgary seems to be in favor of replacing the income tax with a turnover tax, which I assume would be a direct tax on every business transaction. Surely a turnover tax must retard business more than the present income tax. We are told that the income tax retards the inflow of foreign capital. I cannot find anything in our history to confirm this view. Mr. Fiske of New York, a prominent authority on financial matters, estimates that the investment of American capital in Canada increased from \$750,000,000 before the war to about \$3,000,000,000 at the present time, and our income tax has been in force practically all that time.

In 1924 the Department of Commerce of the United States

COOTE'S AMENDMENT TO BUDGET

G. G. Coote, U. F. A. member for Macleod, moved an amendment to the budget on February 21st, expressing regret:

1. That it "contains no effective provision for the reduction in the high cost of living, insofar as such is due to the protective tariff";
2. That it "shows a further departure from the principle of direct and visible taxation based on the ability to pay"; and,
3. That "no systematic effort is being made to reduce our national debt, the interest of which absorbs so large a proportion of the revenues of the Dominion."

We publish on this page a few brief extracts from Mr. Coote's speech, which is reported in Hansard of February 21st, but we advise our readers to study the whole debate in the official Hansard report. The debate is not yet concluded.

During the budget debate, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for West Calgary, commended the proposed reduction of the income tax by ten per cent. by the Liberal Government, and expressed the hope that this tax "will be entirely abolished." Among taxes proposed by Mr. Bennett is a turnover tax on everything consumers buy. These suggested changes would relieve the heavy income tax payers of Canada, while increasing the share of taxation borne by the man of moderate or small means—the average citizen of Canada.

Mr. Bennett, whose speech has been given wide publicity and been highly praised by his press supporters, was answered on this point by Mr. Coote and J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader.

issued an estimate of British and American capital invested in Canada which showed a total of \$1,890,000,000 British, \$2,425,000,000 United States and \$348,000,000 for other countries; or a total of \$4,463,000,000 as of December 31st, 1923. Our own Bureau of Statistics issued a statement last year showing a known new investment of American capital in Canadian securities amounting to \$483,000,000 in the past four years.

REAL NEED IS INCREASED MARKETS

In the face of these figures, I do not see how it can be contended that the income tax retards the investment of foreign capital in Canada. As a matter of fact what our industries need is not an increase of capital but an increased market for their products. In most manufacturing lines we are well supplied with factories, and in very few lines are our factories working to anything like full capacity. A reduction in income tax will not increase consumption, although it might release a very

small amount for investment.

One of the difficulties of Canadian industry today is over-capitalization, and the capital is badly water-logged. I have before me a copy of the speech delivered by Colonel Arthur Hatch at the annual general meeting and dinner of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, June, 1924, and at this dinner Colonel Hatch, discussing the development of Canadian industry during the fifty-year period from 1870 to 1921, gave the following figures of the amount of capital invested, the employees' wages and the products:

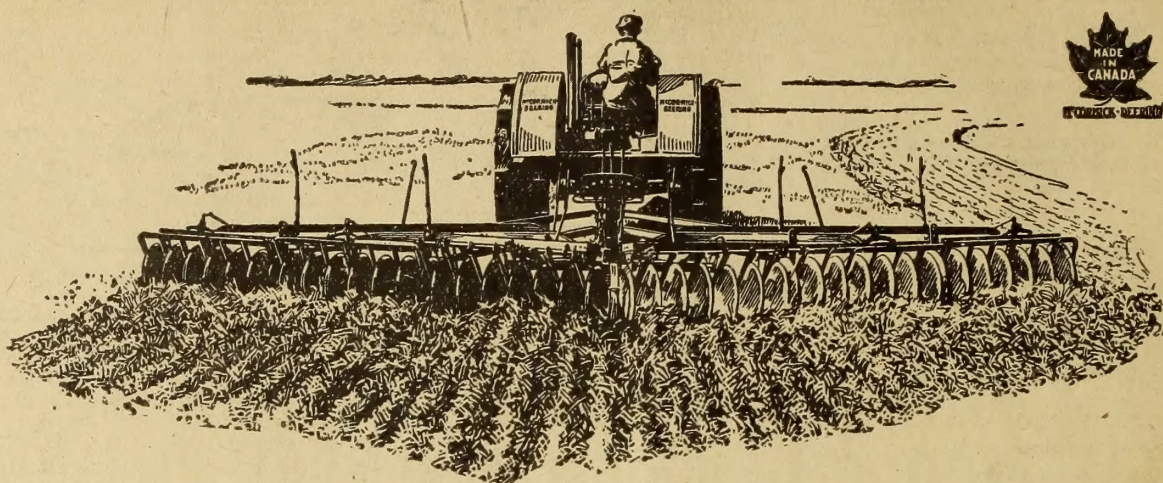
Capital invested increased from \$80,000,000 to \$3,200,000,000.

Employees engaged increased from 188,000 to 517,000.

Salaries and wages increased from \$40,000,000 to \$581,000,000.

The value of these products increased from \$222,000,000 to \$2,748,000,000.

(Continued on page 25)



These Big, Fast-working Tillage Tools More Than Make Up For Short Working Seasons

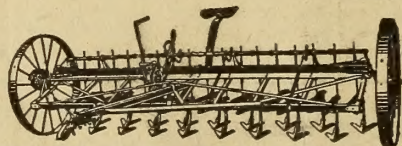
AT this time thousands of acres in the prairie provinces lie untouched by the plow due to the early coming of winter. In too many cases grain is still unthreshed. But a new season is ahead and even the unplowed acres *must* be sowed to grain *early*. Some farmers will be tempted to risk "stubbling in" the wheat, because lack of time prevents plowing the soil at even the tractor rate of 12 to 15 acres a day. Don't gamble away your chances for a bumper crop with slipshod methods. Let big, fast-working tools and modern power make up for the shortage of time.

The fields are now soaked with moisture that must be conserved. "Stubbled-in" fields dry out quickly. If you have a large acreage still unplowed cultivate it ahead of the drill with a McCormick-Deering 21-foot disk harrow or 12-foot field cultivator. This cultivation will kill

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work—that's the combination that will start prairie province acres on the way to a bumper yield *early* this year.



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Editor

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Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 2, 1927

No. 6

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EDITORIAL

SUBSCRIBE FOR HANSARD!

Following the announcement of the proposed reduction in the income tax by ten per cent., R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for West Calgary, commended the Liberal Government's action, but himself went very much further. He advocated the abolition of the tax, thus setting himself in opposition to the fairest and soundest of all the Dominion taxes. Extensive press publicity has been given to Mr. Bennett's speech, but this most reactionary proposal has been passed over somewhat lightly. The completely devastating replies to Mr. Bennett of G. G. Coote and J. S. Woodsworth on February 21st have received and will receive little publicity in the daily press.

The issue which has been raised, however, is of the most vital importance to every farmer and farm woman and to every citizen of small or moderate means. For these classes would be saddled with an increasing share of the task of paying the interest and principal on the national debt if Mr. Bennett's proposal were adopted, just as they are being so saddled in a lesser degree by the income tax reductions announced by the Liberal Government.

We would therefore urge all our readers to turn to the verbatim reports of the speeches in the budget debate, as published in Hansard, the official record. Hansard is published at the comparatively low price of \$3 for the session. It is issued daily to all subscribers. Within the last week there has appeared in its pages information upon public questions of very great value. This information should be in the hands of every citizen who is concerned to prevent the further penalization of the producing classes for the benefit of the powerful interests which finance both old political parties.

Subscriptions should be addressed to the King's Printer, Ottawa, and remittances should be made by postal money order, express order, or by cheque. Single copies of Hansard may be obtained for 5 cents, but we strongly recommend that wherever possible our readers subscribe for the session.

In these columns we cannot devote more than a fraction of the space to Federal affairs that the importance of the

issues raised in the House of Commons would warrant. By reading Hansard our readers can prepare themselves to meet the propaganda in favor of unsound and inequitable taxation which is now being carried on throughout the Dominion.

* * *

In the budget debate G. G. Coote quoted the following principle of taxation laid down by Adam Smith, the father of political economy:

"The subjects of every state ought to contribute towards the support of the Government as nearly as possible IN PROPORTION TO THEIR RESPECTIVE ABILITIES: THAT IS, IN PROPORTION TO THE REVENUE WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY ENJOY UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE STATE."

The income tax, which the Liberal Government proposes to reduce and which Mr. Bennett would abolish, is the only important Federal tax in which this principle is observed.

* * *

The amendment to the budget, moved by G. G. Coote in behalf of the U. F. A., was seconded by A. A. Heaps, Labor, Winnipeg, and is supported by the Progressive members of the House of Commons.

* * *

In addition to the speeches of Mr. Coote and Mr. Woodsworth, we have received, in copies of Hansard to hand as we go to press, reports of the speeches of other Farmer, Labor and Progressive members which we would commend to the notice of our readers. The whole of the budget debate as recorded in Hansard is well worthy of study.

* * *

Radio Station CHCY of Edmonton has received many complaints from listeners-in, in respect to an occurrence during the Annual Convention when this station commenced to broadcast before Miss Macphail's speech, then being broadcast over another station, had been completed. The Executive of the U. F. A. has been satisfied that no blame attached to anyone in connection with this unfortunate occurrence. The explanation given by CHCY, which the Executive found entirely satisfactory, will be given in our next issue.

* * *

AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW (Edmonton Journal)

The Western Producer has had a series of very effective articles on the recent revelations regarding contributions to campaign funds. In order to show how unnecessary it is to raise these from among those who are looking for favors from the party, it cites the small expenditures that U. F. A. members have made on their campaigns and their reliance wholly on their own supporters for the money that they require. Mr. Spencer of Battle River, it points out, though his riding is one of the largest in all Canada, spent \$372.50 last year, and he knew where every cent of it came from. He is as a consequence "free to represent his constituents and no one else." In pursuing the course that it has, the U. F. A. has accomplished a great deal towards the bettering of political conditions and its example should have a far-reaching effect.

* * *

MOTHER OF GENEROSITY (Ottawa Citizen)

When it is remembered that all the reforms China is now offered were asked for at the Washington Disarmament Conference, one begins to wonder at the belated conversion on the part of the powers and to ask if it is not a case of necessity being the mother of their generosity.

Old Age Pensions and Spray Lakes Power Feature Debates in Second Week in the Alberta Legislative Assembly

Attorney-General in Clear-cut Speech Delivers Emphatic Reply to Boudreau Complaint of Persecution and States Dinning Would Welcome Inquiry Before Committee of Assembly — No Request for Inquiry Comes From Liberal Benches—Bounden Duty to Investigate When Grave Suspicions Aroused

Staff Correspondence

Boudreau States He Has Been Persecuted

"Not an Atom of Truth" Is Baker's Reply to Member's Charge—Importance of Decency in Elections

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 18—Serious charges were made in the Legislature today by Lucien Boudreau, Liberal member for St. Albert, and repudiated by Perren Baker, Minister of Education, who followed him. Referring to R. J. Dinning, Liquor Commissioner, as the greatest political heeler in existence, Mr. Boudreau charged the Government forces with having used "stool pigeons" to have the license of a hotelkeeper cancelled on no other ground than that this man was a friend of Boudreau's.

Mr. Boudreau stated that he had been persecuted by the employment of an official from the insurance branch, who was sent to St. Albert to investigate the late election so that he could be unseated if possible and a place found for Alex. Ross, former Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Baker, replying, said there was not an atom of truth in the charge. There had been no persecution. Mr. Boudreau had used very "intemperate words." With regard to the investigation in St. Albert, the Minister contended that where there was grave suspicion it was the bounden duty of any Government to investigate. Recent disclosures made public had shown that in the past there had been altogether too much of that kind of thing going on, and the people of certain parts of the Province would have to learn that elections would have to be carried on strictly in accordance with decency and law.

"The rest of the people of this Province, and especially those who are seriously minded," he went on, "certainly will not agree that Mr. Dinning is the greatest political heeler in existence."

R. H. PARKYN ON PROBLEMS OF LABOR

R. H. Parkyn, Labor, Calgary, resumed the debate, dealing in an academic way with labor problems. He discussed the factors governing unemployment; the increasing efficiency of machinery of production; decrease of consumptive power; and the 48-hour week. Mr. Parkyn quoted figures from income tax returns to show that the employers of labor paid more income tax in Alberta than in Saskatchewan, and urged on employers that great industrialists had proved that by shortening hours of labor and paying

more in wages, more prosperity all around resulted.

Mr. Parkyn impressed upon the Government the need to put their high ideals into practice, and not to fear to leave the beaten track.

BOUDREAU WANTS CHANGE IN LIQUOR CONTROL

Lucien Boudreau, after a humorous recital of his election experiences, asked the Government why there was no reduction in taxation. He praised the late Liberal Government, and referred to the audit of the public accounts in 1921, which, he stated, was instigated in order to have the members of the late Government put in jail. United States accountants, he said, had been employed, an assertion which Premier Brownlee rose and denied. He wanted the Liquor Board taken out of the control of one man, and placed in the control of a Board of three or five.

Charging that this was a "one man Government" in which no other Minister was allowed to make any announcements, the member said if the Province had really secured its railways it was due to the Minister of Railways having dissented from the views of the late Premier. Mr. Greenfield, he asserted, had been appointed to the post of immigration agent to atone for having put him out of office.

PERREN BAKER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY

Perren Baker, Minister of Education, said the very serious charges made by the member from St. Albert would be dealt with by the Attorney-General. He repudiated the idea that Mr. Boudreau had been persecuted or that he "was to be slaughtered" to find a seat for Alex. Ross.

Mr. Boudreau had stated that he had been in politics for 20 years, and the Minister said he had found it interesting to hear the member for St. Albert talk on liquor. "Possibly he has been converted," he said. "At any rate, he is a great converter."

Coming to the business of education, the Minister stated that he was glad the Liberal party had offered to supply the vigorous and courageous leadership in educational matters so badly needed, but unfortunately the people of the Province had interfered, and the matter would have to remain as it was.

Mr. Shaw had broadcast the story that all was not well in the educational department from Peace River to Milk River. The text books, the curriculum and the leadership were poor. But with kindly consideration for himself as Minister, the blame had been placed on the officials. He thanked him for that, but

reminded the leader that the officials were the same as employed by the late Government in the days of courageous leadership.

With regard to the text books, this cry had originated in the East, and Mr. Shaw, said the Minister, had taken it from the Tory Saturday Night. Mr. Shaw rose and stated that he never read the Saturday Night.

THE MATTER OF TEXT BOOKS

Mr. Baker stated that the text books were selected by a committee of teachers, and Mr. Shaw had himself stated that the teachers were all right. In placing before this committee 120 books, 98 of which were printed in Canada, 10 in Great Britain, and 12 in the United States, for the selection of a Latin text book, and all other things being equal, and merit the only criterion, was the Minister to say to the committee: "Here are so many good text books made in Canada, so many from Great Britain, and we know there are 25 from the United States, but don't look at them."

Mr. Baker felt that the children of this Province must have the best obtainable, even if it were necessary to go to Great Britain, United States or Honolulu.

The reason why the Benson and Betts' book on agriculture was used was simply because there was no equivalent printed in Canada, but there were several manuscripts in course of preparation. Mr. Baker pointed out that although these books were used they were merely books of reference, and the curriculum did not necessarily require study of the portions objected to.

Dealing reluctantly with Mr. McGillivray's reference to the trip which the Conservative leader had made into the south country, after which he made the statement that he could understand why Mr. Baker preferred to remain in a Cabinet position, the Minister pictured the vicissitudes of the people who, with himself, had pioneered in that district. He thought that these words should never have been uttered. If he interpreted Mr. McGillivray's meaning wrongly he owed the leader an apology, and vice-versa, if rightly the leader owed him one.

"If these words were merely spoken thoughtlessly," he said feelingly, "the leader would have to learn that one gentleman should never speak jestingly of the pecuniary circumstances of another gentleman."

With regard to the "gerrymander" in Cypress, Mr. Baker stated that there had been no division of Gaul into three pieces. The present riding arose on account of the demand to have the city

of Medicine Hat taken from the rural parts so as to look after its own interests as a city.

Referring to Mr. McGillivray's suggestion to create large constituencies with five seats, employing proportional representation, Mr. Baker showed that in Cypress the U. F. A. had received 1220 votes; the Liberals 741 and the Conservatives 175. If the Conservatives could only obtain 175 votes in 118 townships, what benefit would it be to them to make the riding larger. It seemed to the Minister that from the Conservatives' point of view they were now altogether too large.

Baker Reviews Work of the Department of Education

Labor Member Objects to Cadet Training—Lymburn Gives Answer to Boudreau Charges

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 21.—Interrogation of a somewhat lively nature featured the session this afternoon. First the Minister of Education was subjected to a barrage of questions with regard to cadet training from the Labor benches. Then, later on, the Attorney General was interrupted during his recital of the events referred to by the member for St. Albert a few days ago, by occupants of the Liberal benches. On several occasions it was necessary for the Speaker to intervene.

Speakers for the afternoon were the Minister of Education, C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton (Cons.), the Attorney General, and G. W. Smith, Red Deer (U. F. A.).

Speakers at the evening session were D. H. Galbraith, Nanton and D. C. Breton, Leduc.

REVIEWS WORK OF DEPARTMENT

Mr. Baker in a comprehensive report, reviewed the work of the Educational Department. Dealing first with institutions, he showed that the enrolment for 1926 was 1302, as compared with 333 in 1920.

Out of this total 985 students were born in the British Empire, as follows: Canada, 806, with representatives from every Province, the Yukon sending 3, Ontario 257, Alberta 291; other parts of the British Empire 179; while 221 students were born in foreign countries.

The University was a centre of scientific knowledge. Work included research and the increase of knowledge regarding plant diseases; rust; root rot, considered by some experts to be equally menacing; pests; also experiments in order to find improved varieties of grain; experiments in feeding stock; experiments with tar sands and coal; and Dr. Collip's work in respect to glands and biochemistry. Dr. Collip shared in the discovery of Insulin. His parathyroid gland work had attracted world-wide attention.

The University had laboratories for making available for the use of the community the knowledge which science has obtained, and the skill of trained scientists, there being a Provincial laboratory and also an industrial laboratory. Through the publication of bulletins

the Department of Education carried on a good work throughout the Province.

WORK OF NORMAL SCHOOLS

Reviewing the work of the Normal Schools, Mr. Baker referred to the paucity of a few years ago of efficient teachers, and the need then for the permit system. An endeavor had been made to raise the standard. "We do not have ideal teachers yet," the Minister went on. "If we did there would be no necessity for examination, but merely tests."

Then Mr. Baker took up C. L. Gibbs' suggestions with regard to secondary training for teachers at the University. Opinions of authorities differed, but at the same time the Minister said that the University did not ignore that phase, as several students were enrolled for the degree of B. A. of Education.

Children beyond the reach of schools were provided for by correspondence from the Technical School at Calgary, which had provided for 225 students this year. The work of the Institute of Technology had elicited numerous press references speaking highly of the good accomplished by this institute, which cared for 886 students in all branches.

SAVING OF \$30,000 FOR TEXT BOOKS

After showing that a saving of \$30,000 had been made through the furnishing of text books at wholesale, Mr. Baker intimated that the question of fire insurance of school buildings raised by Mr. White would be given favorable consideration by the Department.

CADET TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS

After admitting that the statements of C. L. Gibbs with regard to the Strathcona Trust for cadet training were accurate, Mr. Baker quoted figures to show that 31 points in Alberta had organized cadet corps, and dealing with the cost of this service, the amount of the Trust grants, was reading an extract from the Red Deer News to show that there were two opinions on the question prevalent in the Province, when Alderman Gibbs interjected the query if the Minister endorsed the opinion expressed by the editorial read. The Minister replied that he was not expressing agreement or disagreement, but merely showing that two opinions prevailed. Capt. Shaw asked if it were not a fact that the cadet training in any school could not take place without the consent of the Minister, to which Mr. Baker gave an affirmative answer.

BELIEVES MENACE NOT SUFFICIENTLY SEVERE

The Minister went on to say that in the opinion of this Government, in view of the local option privileges which left a district free to decide for itself in the matter, the menace of militarism was not sufficiently pronounced for the Department to interfere. In Quebec there were 52,775 cadets or 9.04 per cent. of enrollment, while Alberta had 4,973, or 3.37 per cent.

The Minister reviewed the process whereby the curriculum is selected, and also quoted figures showing that the children of the Province are receiving more schooling now than five years ago, that the teachers are better trained and that the general level of attainment has been greatly raised.

C. Y. Weaver, Edmonton, assured the house that the Conservative party

in Edmonton had no central campaign fund, nor had they received money from any outside source, each candidate having provided his own expenses. He thought the clinics on the whole, were good, but warned the Minister of Health against "these new notions" such as the sterilisation of the mentally unfit. He wanted to know in whose hands the ultimate decision would rest, and insisted that nothing be done without proper analysis and investigation.

All other Provinces used the Canadian Latin text books except Alberta, which was significant if not conclusive, that such a text book could be obtained. The use of an American text book was neither good nor proper from the point of view of this country.

The curriculum was too rigid and contained very little provision for the case of children with different minds and different talents. They lacked sufficient inspection, and it was claimed that poor facilities compelled many parents to send their children to private schools. Mr. Weaver also dealt with inspection of mines; railway extensions on the L. & N. W.; redistribution; highways, and natural resources.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MAKES DEBUT

J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, made his debut, and left the impression that he is well able to take care of himself in debate. He declared that he had no dislike for the member for St. Albert, but he slated that gentleman unmercifully amid frequent interruption from the Liberal benches.

With regard to Mr. Boudreau's assertion that there was an agreement between the Premier and Mr. Greenfield with regard to the London appointment, Mr. Lymburn denied this, stating that the Province would have to judge between the word of the Premier and that of the member for St. Albert.

BOUDREAU'S CHARGES UNFOUNDED

In reply to Mr. Shaw, the Attorney General affirmed: "There was no arrangement of any kind made with Mr. Greenfield prior to the election." Coming to the "unfounded statements" of Mr. Boudreau, the Attorney General said that the statement that a license had been granted on the recommendation of the U. F. A. candidate was absolutely untrue. The candidate had called at the Commissioner's office and spoke as to the applicant's character and qualifications, but had never urged the granting of the license, and the Commissioner did not know that Normandeau had called until three weeks later. With regard to the letter mentioned by the complainant, it was posted on June 15th, addressed to the Commissioner at Ottawa, and had followed him around for some considerable time.

At this point Joseph T. Shaw interrupted to ask a question, whereupon the Attorney General asked, "Are you standing behind the accusations of the member for St. Albert? If you are I refuse to allow you any questions," to which Mr. Shaw replied that he was seeking facts.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE

Answering the claim that the Government had gone out of its way to persecute Mr. Boudreau, the Attorney General

said that in this day and generation there were still some members on the Liberal benches who had not learned that it was just as much a crime to steal votes as to steal anything else. It was the duty of the Government on information being laid to begin investigations. This they had done, and the result was that the Government had told the informants that the evidence did not warrant a criminal trial, and intimating that a civil action could be entered into.

LICENSEE PLEADED GUILTY

That the Commissioner had refused to cancel the suspension of a license on the ground that the licensee was a friend of Boudreau's and that a stool pigeon had induced a minor to enter the place in order to have the licensee convicted was untrue, and Mr. Lymburn explained that the youth admitted having been a frequenter of the hotel, and the bartender having been first warned, without result, charges were laid and the licensee had pleaded guilty as well.

The Commissioner had never at any time discussed Mr. Boudreau's political affiliations with anyone whatsoever. If Mr. Boudreau had any evidence as to that he requested that it be produced. Here Mr. Boudreau remarked that he was not paid to do that, and the Attorney General retorted that it was the duty of any member of the House to see that the laws of the Province were respected.

With regard to the man Derouchies who, Mr. Boudreau claimed, had been taken from his home at midnight and subjected to some kind of third degree, Mr. Lymburn quoted from the man's sworn testimony to show that such was not the case. The details of a "birthday" party were enumerated, and the man had pleaded guilty to a charge of securing beer on the permit of another.

WOULD WELCOME COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

Mr. Dinning would not only be willing but exceedingly glad to appear before any committee of the Assembly and give the fullest particulars with regard to any matter involved.

"I am disappointed that one belonging to a race famous for its courtesy and chivalry, should shelter himself behind the privileges of this House in order to make statements which are not only slanderous but untrue," concluded Mr. Lymburn.

Mr. Giroux asked why it was necessary to take a man from the insurance branch to investigate, when there were the Provincial police, the criminal code, and the controverted elections act?

Mr. Lymburn replied that Mr. Brace was head of the insurance department, being paid for his services partly by companies and partly by the Government. Owing to this man's special qualifications as an investigator, he was sometimes transferred to the Attorney General's department, being paid by that Department for the time employed.

Mr. Lymburn wound up with an analysis of the development of "group government."

Milton McKeen, Lac Ste. Anne, was appointed Deputy Speaker, on motion of the Premier.

THE QUESTION OF SIMON PURE FARMERS

G. W. Smith, Red Deer, remarked that those who had brought up the question

of the Simon pure farmer seemed to forget the fact that they themselves were members of the legal profession, and on account of the environment in which they were placed they were not sufficiently in touch with the problems which confronted other members of society, chiefly the rural communities, he thought that the lack of harmonious conditions on the farms during the last few years was caused by the fact that members of the learned professions had provided the administration.

SAVING IF FARMERS GET GOOD SEED

D. H. Galbraith, Nanton, pointed out the great amounts of money which would be saved to the Province yearly if farmers would secure good seed and conquer the weed problem. Alberta possessed the world's best seed, and now was the time to protect the great northland from the weed invasion which had entailed great losses to the south country in past years.

D. C. Breton, Leduc, dealt in a splendid maiden speech, with the main problems of his constituency, mainly highways, railway extensions and immigration. Mr. Breton made a good impression.

Twelve Government bills were given second reading.

Assembly Discusses Old Age Pensions on Motion of J. T. Shaw

Government Contends Financial Responsibility Should Be Federal and Therefore Is Dissatisfied With Bill Before Parliament

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 22—Old age pensions were the subject of a spirited debate in the Assembly on Tuesday, on a resolution introduced by Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal) and participated in by W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal); A. A. McGillivray, Calgary (Conservative); O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, and the Premier, who adjourned the debate in the endeavor to find a basis on which agreement could be reached.

Mr. Shaw's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House the Government should introduce at this session, an old age pension bill in harmony with and complementary to the Federal legislation now before the Parliament of Canada, in order that pensions may be made available with the least possible delay to the deserving, qualified and aged people of this Province.

An amendment was introduced to the resolution by A. A. McGillivray to delay action until such time as an old age pension bill shall be definitely enacted by the Dominion house. Mr. McGillivray, in introducing the amendment, accused Mr. Shaw of merely making a political gesture, so that members of the Liberal party could go up and down the length and breadth of the country and pose as the champions of the poor and aged.

SHAW TRACES HISTORY OF STRUGGLE

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal leader, disclaiming the accusation that he was an opportunist, traced the history of the

struggle for old age pensions. No one throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion would be found who was definitely opposed to the principle of such a measure. Old age pensions should be provided not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of right and justice.

From 1912 until the present date the question had been a burning one in the Dominion House, and each year had witnessed the appointment of committees to investigate the feasibility of the idea. In the last two years progress had been made and a definite report had been presented on the subject by a committee in 1924. This committee made certain recommendations, among which was the suggestion that Provincial Governments should be taken into conference. The principle was adopted in the House of Commons and referred back to the committee to take the matter up with the Provinces.

Mr. Shaw read the reply at that time of Geo. Hoadley, Acting Premier, in which it was stated that the Province of Alberta was not prepared to assume responsibility unless the Dominion was willing to assume a larger share of the financing and administration, and also give a guarantee that that assistance once given would not be withdrawn. The communication also stated that the Province was not satisfied that a non-contributory scheme was the best one.

After reviewing fully legal opinions with regard to the question of Dominion and Provincial rights, Mr. Shaw stated that an exact duplicate of the 1926 measure, based on the committee's recommendations, was now before the Dominion House, and it would be passed there. Whether it would come to grief in the Senate or not he did not know. He did not think a conference on the question could serve any useful purpose, and he wanted no delay to take place, so that immediately on the bill being passed the deserving aged of this Province would get relief from the earliest hour.

BELIEVES COST NOT VERY GREAT

The Province's share, he contended, was not so very great, as basing calculations on the last census and the experience of other countries, Alberta would only have approximately 2500 aged of 70 years. Not all of these would receive the full quota of \$240 per year. The total cost would be \$300,000.

Mr. Shaw enumerated many ways in which the Dominion assisted other schemes and assured the members that the Dominion would abide by the agreement.

Mr. Prevey, Edmonton, said there were very few opponents of the principle, but many people made excuses. They should declare either for or against the principle.

M'GILLIVRAY MOVES AMENDMENT

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary (Conservative leader) said that everybody was in favor of an old age pension scheme when presented on the proper occasion and at the proper time. The facts had to be faced squarely, however, as to whether the Province was prepared to take the responsibility of endorsing an act which was not yet enacted into legislation at Ottawa.

"Rightly or wrongly I am sincere in believing that the leader of the Liberal party in placing this resolution on the

order paper before the matter was passed by the Dominion House, is simply making a political gesture, and I am prepared to take the responsibility of standing in this House and protesting against such methods."

In examining the resolution itself, Mr. McGillivray drew attention to the words "in harmony with" and "complementary to" the Federal legislation, and stated that it was obviously absurd to ask the Assembly to assume responsibility for a measure not yet enacted, and which in fact might not be enacted.

In closing he moved an amendment to the effect that such a measure be discussed and considered when passed at Ottawa.



HON. O. L. MCPHERSON

MCPHERSON STATES GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIONS

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, in what was practically his first speech in the Assembly, went fully into details as to why the legislation as at present drafted was not acceptable to the Province. The reasons advanced were mainly that in the opinion of the Cabinet the whole question of administration and the financial responsibility should be assumed by the Dominion.

The Minister quoted authorities in support of his contention, and stated that in the House of Commons Mr. Irvine had moved that the bill be reported back to the committee to investigate further the bringing in of a purely Federal measure. Other Provincial Premiers had taken the attitude that it was a Federal matter, and should one Province pass the complementary legislation and others refuse, there would be a drift of the particular class of people interested to the Province accepting it.

PREMIER OBJECTS TO GROWING DOMINION PRACTICE

J. E. Brownlee, Premier, in stating the position of the Government, said they did not oppose the principle, but they

did object to the practices creeping into the Dominion House of passing legislation involving the Provinces to definite commitments without consultation. On occasion Provinces had been drawn into the assumption of heavy expenditures on the understanding that the Dominion would participate, and such anticipated assistance had been withdrawn at a time when the people were encouraged to look for it. This had meant that either the Province had to take up the whole expenditure or discontinue the service.

The Premier had no reason to question the finding of the law officers of the Dominion, that the Dominion had no power to initiate a compulsory Federal scheme, but he based his argument on the contention that the Dominion would have to pass an act in which the Federal treasury would be responsible for 100 per cent. instead of the 50 per cent. proposed as at present.

The Dominion had no right to cause any Province to create obligations involving heavy expenditures without consultation. They should have carried out the recommendation of their own committee in that regard. The Provincial Government were asked to set up administrative machinery without having any say as to the terms and conditions of financial obligations or of how to protect the Province against the inflow of people from Provinces not accepting the measure.

"We believe that the financial onus is on the taxpayers of the Dominion" said the Premier, "and we as a Province do not propose to accept the imposition of financial obligations with no voice in the framing of such legislation or its administration."

The Government had been prepared to sit down with the Dominion House and discuss the situation, but no opportunity had been offered.

AMENDMENT NOT VERY ACCEPTABLE

The Premier did not find the amendment of Mr. McGillivray very acceptable either, on the ground that it did not place the Assembly definitely on record on the question. He thought the Assembly should take a definite stand, but he did not want to multiply resolutions and amendments to resolutions. He proposed that the debate be adjourned to permit the situation to be canvassed, so that the matter could be dealt with in such a way that it would not become a political football.

If the age limit remained at 70, the financial responsibility would approximate \$300,000, while if the age limit was placed at 65 or 60 it would run up to \$600,000. The Government could not undertake this commitment without considering ways and means. The coal tax, having been declared by the Supreme Court to be ultra vires, had reduced the coal royalties from \$30,000 to \$5,000.

REDUCTION IN REVENUE PRESS HAD IGNORED

The new assessment of the municipalities had caused a reduction of \$275,000 in the revenues of the Province, a fact which the press had ignored. The Budget would show that various causes had resulted in decreased revenues, and next year the full effect of the assessment would be felt. What the people had gained on account of the reduced assessment would have to be borne by the Provincial Government, and to add the \$600,000 re-

quired by this scheme to the decreased moneys available, would create a dangerous financial situation.

MR. MCGILLIVRAY'S AMENDMENT

The amendment by A. A. McGillivray, seconded by D. M. Duggan, was that all the words in the resolution after the word "should" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

Bearing in mind that there presently is legislation before the Dominion Parliament with respect to old age pensions, provide an opportunity for the members of this House to consider and discuss the whole question of old age pensions, and if thought fit introduce an old age pensions bill so soon as Federal legislation upon this subject has been enacted by the Dominion Parliament.

Urge Necessity for Purely Federal Plan of Old Age Pensions

Government Amendment Adopted Following Important Debate — Labor Makes Appeal for Adoption of Measure Now Before Parliament

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON Feb. 23 — Two new amendments were offered during the resumption of the debate on the old age pension resolution introduced by Joseph T. Shaw. The first was moved by Premier Brownlee, and was intended to change the amendment offered by the Conservative leader the previous day. This, when voted on, after a lengthy discussion, wiped out the latter part of Mr. McGillivray's amendment, after the word "pensions" in the third line, and went on to

"Urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity for a purely Federal plan in order to adequately provide for old age pensions throughout the Dominion."

This amendment carried by a majority of 41 to 16 all the Government supporters voting en masse while Liberals, Labor and Conservatives took the negative.

At this point Andrew Smeaton, Labor (Lethbridge), offered another amendment, but the speaker ruled that it be deferred until Mr. McGillivray's amended amendment had been voted on. The vote this time was similar to the previous one. W. Farquharson, U. F. A., was paired, for the motion, with C. S. Pingle, Liberal, against, the latter being absent through illness.

ANDREW SMEATON'S AMENDMENT

The Speaker now accepted Mr. Smeaton's new amendment, which was as follows:

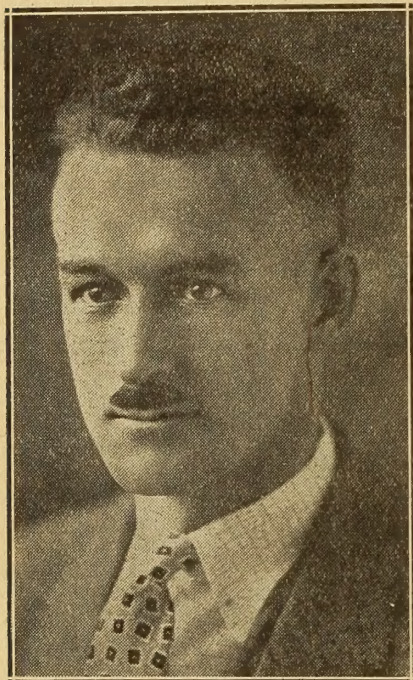
That this House, while regretting the meagre pension and the 70-year age qualification to deserving aged people under the proposed Old Age Pensions Act now before the Federal Parliament, believes that the best interest of those who will require this assistance will be served by the acceptance of the proposed act, and therefore this House agrees that with the passing of the Federal legislation the necessary legislation be enacted in Alberta bringing the Federal Old Age Pension Act into operation.

(Continued on page 27)

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Educational Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

ANDREW CAIRNS



Director of the Department of Education

Mr. Cairns arrived on February 15th from Minneapolis to take charge of the Department of Education of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Mr. Cairns was born in Scotland, but has lived in Canada since 1905. He came from New Brunswick to Alberta in 1915 and operated a farm in partnership with his brothers for several years at Islay. In the winter of 1917 he attended the Vermilion School of Agriculture, and attended the Olds School of Agriculture in 1919. He completed his agricultural course at the University of Alberta during the years of 1920-23.

During the past four years Mr. Cairns has been connected with the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota. For two years (1924-25) he held a travelling fellowship granted by the International Education Board (a branch of the Rockefeller foundation), which time he spent in making a first hand study of the large co-operative associations in the United States.

WILL OUTLINE WORK OF NEW DEPARTMENT IN NEXT ISSUE

An outline of the work which the Educational Department, and the publicity branch of same, expect to undertake will be presented in the next issue of "The U. F. A." The chief functions of the Department of Education is, of course, to furnish members with any information which will enable them to understand more clearly the problems confronting their association. The Educational Department was instituted because your Board of

Directors is fully aware of the fact that the paramount requisite of a successful and permanent co-operative enterprise is a well-informed membership.

It goes without saying that the task of keeping the membership informed cannot be done by a few. We need the whole-hearted co-operation of all Pool members. Any suggestions or criticisms any member may have regarding the general nature or shortcomings of our work or the type of information desired will be appreciated at all times. Send in your complaints, suggestions and criticisms. We are here to serve you, but cannot serve you at all adequately without your co-operation.

Wheat Pool Meetings

Farmers throughout the Province are manifesting very keen interest in the affairs of their organization. The attendance at many of the meetings has been very satisfactory. The number and type of questions put to the speakers at the various meetings indicates the splendid success we have had in maintaining the members' interest and augur well for the progress of the Pool.

The Pool extends a cordial invitation to everyone interested in the welfare of the farmers and the Province of Alberta, to attend our meetings. We are desirous of obtaining the maximum attendance at all meetings. We particularly wish to emphasize the point that everyone, whether they be members or non-Pool members, merchants or other business men, are invited to come, not merely as listeners, but to take part in a frank and open discussion of all the problems confronting the Pool.

W. J. Jackman, Director for Edmonton, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 7th, at Blackfoot, at 2.30 p.m.; March 8th, at Kitscoty, at 2.30 p.m.; March 9th, at Islay, at 2.30 p.m.; March 10th, at Dewberry, at 2.30 p.m.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BOARD TO MEET IN CALGARY

The Board of Directors of the three Provincial Pools will meet in Calgary on March 21st and 22nd.

Low Hutchinson, Director for Camrose, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 8th, at Rose Bank School, at 8 p.m.; March 9th, at Halkirk, at 2 p.m.; March 9th, at Daisy Bank School, at 8 p.m.; March 10th, at Leader School, at 2 p.m.; March 10th, at Zenith School, at 8 p.m.; March 11th, at Gadsby, at 2 p.m.; March 11th at Westwood School, at 8 p.m.

Ben S. Plumer, Director for South Calgary District, will address meetings at the following points on the dates mentioned: March 8th, at Cluny, at 2 p.m.; March 8th, at Gleichen, at 8 p.m.; March 9th, at Namaka, at 2 p.m.; March 9th, at Strathmore, at 8 p.m.; March 10th, at Standard, at 2 p.m.; March 10th, at Chancellor, at 8 p.m.; March 11th, at Hussar, at 2 p.m.; March 12th, at Duchess, at 2 p.m.; March 12th, at Brooks, at 8 p.m.; March 15th, at Acadia Valley, at 2 p.m.; March 16th, at Bindloss, at 2 p.m.; March 16th, at Cavendish, at 8 p.m.; March 17th, at Buffalo, at 2 p.m.; March 18th, at Jenner, at 2 p.m.

George McIvor, Western Sales Manager, of the Canadian Wheat Pool, will address a meeting at Millet on Wednesday, March 16th, at 2.30 p.m.

POOL WILL BE BROADCASTING SOON

We are making arrangements to broadcast from Edmonton and Calgary once a week. The nature of the programmes has not been definitely settled yet, but you may look for items of interest to all Pool members. When the necessary arrangements are completed we will make a further announcement, giving the date and exact time you may tune in on the Pool. Any suggestions from members relative to the nature of the programmes or any other matter connected with radio service will be appreciated.

NO NEW CONTRACTS SENT OUT—DISREGARD RUMORS

The Edmonton Journal of February 25th, gives the following report from Winnipeg:

"Officials of the Pool, it is reported, are somewhat concerned over the disappointing returns of new contracts, which cover only some 3,000,000 acres so far, a considerably lower total than had been expected at this date. Further contracts, however, are arriving steadily at the Pool offices."

We reproduce the report not because it has any foundation in fact, but to warn our members not to pay any attention to such rumors. The Alberta Pool has not yet decided when to start its new sign-up. The old contract, which covers the crops of 1922 to 1927 inclusive, has been the only one sent out so far. We are at present considering a few minor changes in the old contract. Members will be notified in advance when we expect to circulate the new contracts, covering the crop years of 1928 to 1932 inclusive. Members who have written in asking why they did not receive new contracts have been misinformed. Not a single new contract has been sent out.

Wheat Growing and Rural Economic Conditions in the Argentine Republic

By W. J. JACKMAN, Bremner, Alberta, Special Representative, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

(Part Two)

Argentina has no official inspection and grading of grain, no official weighing, and no system of public storage such as exists in Canada.

Certain definite types of wheat have been evolved, and classification is made on that basis by the Camara Gremial de Cereales de Buenos Aires, and the Camara Arbitral de Cereales de Rosario de Santa Fe in connection with the Futures Markets at Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Arranged in order of comparative values, the types of the Buenos Aires Exchange are:

(1) Brazil, with a basic weight of 80 kilogrammes per hectolitre (62.1 lbs. per bushel).

(2) Wheat base 78 kilos (60.5 lbs. per bushel).

(3) Bahia Blanco or Trigo de Pan type, base 80 kilos, (62.1 lbs. per bushel).

(4) Buenos Aires type, base 73 kilos (56.6 lbs. per bushel).

These basic weights may be varied from season to season by the Camaras.

BRAZIL TYPE IS FINEST WHEAT

The Brazil type is much the finest wheat produced in the Argentine. None of it finds its way to Europe. It is entirely used in supplying the local millers, and those of Brazil and Paraguay.

The other classes are what make up the export wheat for Europe, settlement being made with the grower on the basis of the weight and condition, "sano, seco y limpio," (sound, dry and clean), with a scale of discounts for deficiency in any respect.

The Rosario types are classed as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, No. 1 being the Brazil type, No. 2, a lighter wheat which, like the Brazil type, excludes soft wheats such as Favorito, and No. 3 covering all wheats excluded from Nos. 1 and 2.

The Rosario types are exclusively wheats of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Below are the prevailing prices for the various types on one day in November:

At Buenos Aires:	
Brazil	\$14.55 (Arg.) per quintal
78 kilos	12.60
Bahia Blanca ..	12.55
Buenos Aires ..	11.65
At Rosario de S. Fe:	
No. 1	14.20
No. 2	12.20
No. 3	no quotation.

Prices are on cars at port, except Bahia Blanca which is on board ship.

Standards of quality are made up in Buenos Aires and Rosario on February 15th and March 15th of each year from samples submitted daily by the exporters from all deliveries received by them. These form the basis of all f.a.q. (fair average quality) settlements on this side. Allowances are agreed upon for inferiority, or disputes are arbitrated by committees formed for that purpose by the Camara. No premium is paid by

The second part of Mr. Jackman's report on conditions in the Argentine, is published in this issue. Mr. Jackman gives a most interesting account of marketing conditions, and also describes the serious handicaps to producers created by the prevailing system of land tenure. In the next and final part of his survey, the author will discuss co-operation and its prospects in Argentina.

the buyer for superiority over the f.a.q.

In the case of wheat of the new crop which is sold at an agreed price before the dates for making up the f.a.q. samples, 96 per cent. is paid on delivery, and the balance is held for adjustment after the standards have been fixed.

In the case of exported wheat, samples are made up in London of all shipments received each month. These form the standard for that month, and all settlements are based on the conglomerate sample. The system is slow and cumbersome. For some reason the sample of November shipment is not available in Buenos Aires until April, and settlements are correspondingly delayed.

The exporters mix wheat to a low standard, and the London f.a.q. sample is therefore low grade, and is said to be still deteriorating.

LITTLE INDUCEMENT TO AIM AT QUALITY

The same is true of farmers' shipments, unfortunately. Under the system in vogue the grower has little inducement to aim at producing high quality, as the benefit goes elsewhere. The average wheat grower, therefore, aims at quantity rather than quality, and prefers a heavy producing variety of soft wheat to a high grade variety with a lower yield. This accounts for the increasing percentage of Favorito wheat in all deliveries coming forward. The same price is paid for Favorito as for hard wheat.

The farmer on selling his wheat can either sell outright or on a "fixing price" contract. In the first case he receives 96 per cent. of the price of the day at the local point, with an adjustment after the standards have been set and comparisons made. In the second case he is given a substantial advance and has the privilege of making a sale on any date he may select during the period named in the contract, probably two or three months. In this case he pays interest on the amount of the advance, 7½ per cent. plus 10 centavos or more per quintal premium. If at the end of the period specified he still prefers to wait before making the sale, (and he mostly does, being a great optimist) he can extend the "Fixation" period on paying a renewed premium.

When he decides that the market is favorable for selling, or must for other reasons conclude the sale, he must name the date on which he will sell before eleven o'clock on the morning of that date. At four o'clock each afternoon

the Camara committee meets and sets the "fixation" price for that day, basing it on an average of the sales made on the floor of the exchange during the day, and the price fixed by the committee is the basis for all fixation price settlements for the day.

Whilst there is some advantage to the farmer in not being compelled to sell outright on delivery of his wheat, this is usually nullified by his holding it too long and running up interest and premiums which eat up what he might have gained. In the meantime the wheat has been delivered, exported and possibly milled before he makes his sale, and the money received for his wheat by the exporter, less the amount of the advance made to the farmer, may have been turned over several times. It is not a good system, but it must be remembered that there is no public storage in which the farmer may place his grain and use it as the basis of a loan from the banks, and unless he sells outright and buys futures, the fixing price contract is the only plan by which he may hope to participate in a possible upward turn of the market, and at the same time secure money for his current needs.

LAND TENURE IN THE ARGENTINE

Possibly the worst feature of rural life in the Argentine lies in the fact that in most cases the man who tills the soil does not own it. Only 20 per cent. of the farmers are owners.

From the earliest times land has been held in large estancias, or estates, by individual owners or families, and much of it is still so held. The "estanciero" or owner usually has a fine residence, and cultivates the portion of his estate which surrounds it, renting or leasing the rest in parcels to "colonists" or tenants, from whom he receives a portion of the crop each year as rental.

Many of the estancieros are non-residents, making their homes in Buenos Aires, the capital city and social centre of the Argentine.

The result of this condition is that the colonist is very liable to take little interest in the land he occupies beyond getting from it the maximum return during the short period of his tenancy. Frequently the only building on his holding is the small house of sun-baked brick, probably built by himself, and there is nothing suggestive of home or community life to attach him to the farm or district. Naturally, there is a constant movement of colonists from one farm to another and from one district to another.

LITTLE PUBLIC DOMAIN IN FARMING TERRITORY

There is no homestead system such as we have in Canada. In fact there is little public domain left in the agricultural territory. There is no government owned land near the railways. The railway companies got it all in grants. There is some in the far north, suitable

for cotton growing, where the climate is very hot and there is a heavy growth of timber, and the prices and terms are easy if the land can be obtained. but there is so much red tape and other obstacles that it is not easy to get it.

Land in the Chaco is sold by the Government for, say \$4.50 (Canadian) per acre on ten year payments, with regulations as to improvements.

In the far south, too, there is land which can be purchased or leased for sheep raising, but it is suitable for nothing else.

In the area adapted for wheat raising there is no free land and little cheap land to be had.

Land in the best wheat growing districts sells freely, when available, at good prices. In districts such as Leones and Bell Ville, in the province of Cordoba, a well improved farm near the railway is worth from \$400 to \$600 Arg. per hectarea (say \$65 to \$100 Canadian, per acre).

Around Erise, in the southern portion of the province of Buenos Aires, \$250 to \$300 Arg. per hectarea, or say \$40 to \$50 Canadian, per acre, is about the prevailing value.

In the neighborhood of large centres such as Buenos Aires and Rosario, land has become so valuable that it can no longer be profitably used for grain raising. Near Rosario, for example, I was informed that as high as \$1,000 per cuadra, say \$100 Can. per acre, was being paid as rental by dairy farmers. (Rosario is a city of 400,000 population).

On the other hand raw "camp" can be bought as low as \$50 Arg. per hectarea, say \$8 Can. per acre.

The average of farm land sales reported during one week in October, mostly raw land, works out at \$15 Can. per acre. 152,000 acres were sold. The highest price per acre was \$61.00 (Can.) and the lowest \$8.00 (Can.).

The rent paid by colonists is usually 25 or 30 per cent. of the crop, threshed and delivered at the railway.

I will quote an arrangement between an estancia owner in the province of Cordoba, whom I should judge to be a good type, and his tenants.

The land was wild, with nothing on it. The tenant built his own house, of mud, and broke up the land. His rent was twenty per cent. of the crop, delivered at the railway station. The tenant provided his own horses and implements, seed grain and bags—in fact, everything. The bags in which he delivered the owner's grain at the railway must be new, and the grain must be of the best.

The owner paid the land taxes.

At the end of four years the rent was raised to 25 per cent. I asked why. Well, the owner naively explained, the land was worth more!

In this case by a subsequent arrangement, galpons were built on the farm, the owner providing the material and the tenant the labor, so that the grain might be stored on the farm instead of having to be hauled to the railway as soon as threshed. Both tenant and owner have the use of the galpons, but the owner reserves the right to store in them grain from other farms if he so wishes.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM RECOGNIZED

The evils of the present condition as to land ownership have been recogniz-

ed by the Government, and a former Minister of Agriculture introduced and got passed into law a measure providing for the division of large estates upon the death of the owner, so that one-half should go to the widow for life and one-half be divided in equal portions amongst the children. The measure is ineffective. Its object is defeated by the forming of private joint stock companies to hold the estates, and bequeathing the shares to members of the family, so that the landed estates may be preserved intact.

A Bill has been introduced in Congress for the compulsory taking over of big estates by the Government, to be sold in parcels to farmers, but this is opposed bitterly by the landowners, who have considerable influence, and, oddly enough, by the Socialist deputies also, for no apparent reason.

The average holding of the Argentine grain growers is about 150 hectareas (say 375 acres) in the north and 200 hectareas (say 500 acres) in the south.

LABOR FOR FARMING OPERATIONS

Much of the labor on the average farm is provided within the colonist's own family circle, but there are times when he must look outside for help.

Formerly there was an extensive "Swallow migration" of Italians and Spaniards, especially the former. Cheap steamer fares were provided from Italy to South America, and each summer hundreds of laborers would leave Italy for Brazil, help with the harvest there, move down to the Argentine and help with the harvest, and then return to Italy. They were paid \$7.00 to \$8.00 (Arg.) per day, with all found, and during the period from October to January, they realized a substantial sum over and above the cost of transportation.

The use of reaper-threshers has obviated the necessity of hiring so much labor as formerly, and this swallow migration is now said to be dying out.

There is apparently a fair supply of labor from other sources, and in November, with the harvest not yet in sight, the labor agencies were offering \$2.50 to \$4.50 (Arg.) per day, with board, for peones hired by the day, and \$50 to \$60 per month, with board, with \$60 to \$70 per month offered for Italian peones, Italians evidently being that much more valuable than the Spaniards or Crillos as farm laborers.

I heard complaints of the laborers at harvest time insisting on limited hours of work and frequent meals of a certain standard, which the farmers found it difficult to comply with.

RURAL CREDIT—THE PRESENT POSITION

Eighty per cent. of the farmers of the Argentine own no land and have therefore little or no standing with the banks.

In the absence of any system of official grading and weighing and public storage, they cannot pledge their grain to the banks for a loan.

The grain exporters are very powerful and wealthy firms. They do some loaning to farmers on growing crops, but the borrowers are carefully selected and are mostly the class of men who are in a position to borrow elsewhere if the exporters are unwilling to lend to them. They are mostly men with big acreages whose grain the exporters de-

sire to secure for themselves.

The smaller man is confined to the local storekeeper, or an acopiador, men with local knowledge who are on the spot to protect their own interests. In the case of a crop failure a loan may have to be carried for years.

Whether the loan is obtained from the acopiador in cash or from the storekeeper in supplies, it is repaid, with interest, of course, by the delivery of grain as soon as threshed.

Fortunately for the farmer, the large exporting houses maintain buyers at the principal shipping points and the competition of these houses with one another and with the local buyers helps to keep the price from dipping to the low point it would certainly reach but for their presence.

There is no system of cooperative credits in vogue or in contemplation beyond the semi-co-operative bank mentioned elsewhere.

RURAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The population of the Argentine is slightly under ten million people. Of these no less than two millions, or over 20 per cent., live in the capital city of Buenos Aires, and 58 per cent. of the total population are urban dwellers, leaving a rural population of only 42 per cent. in a country which is primarily agricultural and pastoral.

There are few industries, and those which exist have a heavy tariff protection.

The natural result is that the cost of living is extremely high, and the man on the land is carrying a terrific load, as he is almost the only primary producer, and a vast horde of non-producers stands behind him and his ultimate market.

The great bulk of the colonists live from hand to mouth, and the standard of their living is very low. It must be.

EDUCATION—ILLITERACY IN RURAL DISTRICTS

A big percentage of the rural population consists of Italian and Spanish immigrants, with a large proportion of illiterates, and the percentage of illiteracy in the rural population is naturally high.

Education is free and compulsory in the primary schools, and free but not compulsory in the secondary schools, but as the population is only about six to the square mile there is naturally a scarcity of schools in the country districts.

Taking the whole population, rural and urban, out of 100 children entering school only 30 reach the third standard, and less than two reach the sixth.

THE FARMERS' SEED SUPPLY

Alberta farmers will now be considering the type of seed they are going to use for their next crop. Before discarding varieties which have proven their worth over a period of years for a new variety, farmers should make sure that the new one is superior, or better adapted to their particular conditions. If we are to get the maximum returns for our wheat we must do our best to make it more uniform in character. The farmer can ill-afford to sow poor seed on land which costs much money, time and labor to prepare. Watch future issues of "The U. F. A." for authentic information about old and new wheat varieties.

Here is the Machine that will

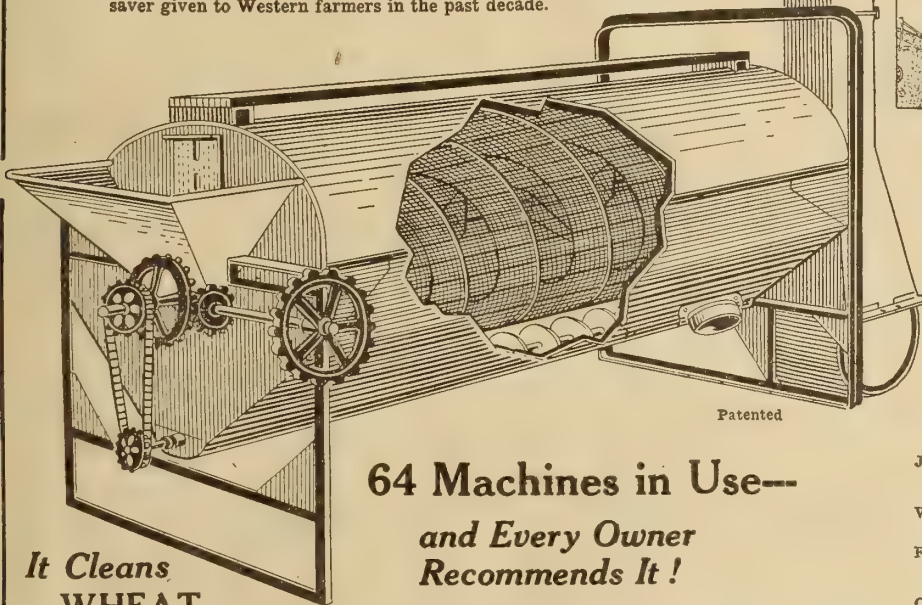
Save Millions of Dollars to the Farmers of Western Canada

The

WESTEEL GRAIN CLEANER

"It Cleans As You Thresh!"

It is the greatest invention since McCormick invented the binder—it will revolutionize the grain industry. It is the biggest money saver given to Western farmers in the past decade.



**It Cleans
WHEAT -
OATS - BARLEY**

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner cleans perfectly without taking out any good grain. Figuring the total wheat, oat and barley crop at six hundred million bushels, with an average dockage of 3½ per cent., means that the Western farmers are paying freight and handling charges on more than enough bushels to fill all the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Just THINK of IT. When we say the farmers of the West can save millions, we mean just what we say. This Dockage Problem runs into more money than the Crow's Nest Freight Savings Show.

**Mr. Journeyman
Thresherman:**

Any farmer is willing to pay a little extra to have his grain cleaned. This is your chance to make some extra money.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

**64 Machines in Use--
and Every Owner
Recommends It!**

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is no longer an experiment. The name of every owner is yours for the asking. The machine will easily pay for itself in one season. If your crop is dirty you could buy half a dozen machines with your savings.

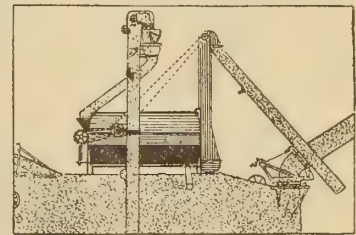
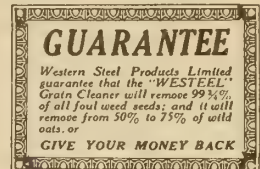
We can build only a limited number of machines in 1927. If you want a "WESTEEL" Cleaner this year, you will have to order it early. With our guarantee you take no chances whatever—WHY DELAY!

**Practically No Extra Cost
For Cleaning--**

A few hours' work will put the machine on your separator. It cleans as fast as any separator can thresh. It is very simple in construction—nothing to go wrong or cause delay.

It is strongly built. It will outlast the separator. Owners say the extra power used is not noticeable.

**Any Banker Will Loan
Money on this Guarantee**



**Stop Giving Your
Money Away**

Every farmer knows what DOCKAGE costs him. Every farmer knows that the price of grain is based on No. 1 Quality Clean Grain. The grain buyer makes an estimate of the dockage and he usually plays safe. He also grades your grain and again he plays safe. He then figures the freight on the grain, plus dockage; then he makes a handling charge. When all these charges are taken off, the farmer gets what is left. Then the grain buyer turns around and sells the farmer the dockage for feed—BUT—give the grain buyer his due—He would rather buy clean grain which is easily graded and handled than dirty grain.

**Ship Clean Grain--
Raise the Grade--
Feed the Dockage**

J. C. Morton, Baynon, Alta., says:

"I saved over three thousand dollars in one season's threshing by using your cleaner on my threshing machine."

W. E. Hymas, Rosebud, Alta., says:

"I paid for your machine five times this season."

Fulton Farm Ltd., Langdon, Alta., says:

"Your cleaner raised the grade of our wheat and made us from three to twenty cents per bushel."

O. N. Gilbert, Calgary, Alta.

bought one machine in 1925 and ordered two more in 1926.

Ask us for a recommendation from every man who has a machine now. We have them ready for you. The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is giving satisfaction to every owner.

FREE DEMONSTRATION

We will arrange a demonstration at any point in Western Canada from which we secure a reasonable number of enquiries. Go now and talk to your neighbors, send us a list of threshermen in your district who are interested in saving the thousands of dollars they pay each year in dockage and we will arrange a demonstration for you.

COUPON

Western Steel Products Limited.
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

Please quote me price for a "WESTEEL" Cleaner for my threshing machine (Make)..... (Size).....

Type of bagger (high or low).....; also send me full description and illustrations and recommendations from farmers who have used the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner.

Name

Address

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

A Page of Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Regina Conference Asks That All Stockyards Be Declared Public Utilities

Important Recommendations to Facilitate Trading of Co-operative Marketing Enterprises Made at Meeting Between Representatives of Governments and Pools and Exchanges—Auction System Approved, Only Exchanges Objecting

A conference was held at Regina, February 17th, by Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, to consider changes in the new Livestock and Livestock Products Act, to be introduced in the Federal House at Ottawa. This conference was very successful and we trust that the recommendations laid down at that meeting will meet with the approval of the Dominion House and be transcribed into the laws of our Dominion regarding stockyards.

Dr. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was in attendance and in the chair.

The meeting consisted of the Dominion market representatives from the four Western Provinces; delegates from the livestock exchanges in the four Western Provinces; from the Departments of Agriculture in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Alberta and Saskatchewan Livestock Pools; United Livestock Growers, and from the Western Canada Livestock Unions.

After Mr. Arkell, Livestock Commissioner of the Dominion, had placed before the meeting the history of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, as it affects stockyards and livestock marketing, relating the chaos in the livestock trade before supervision of the Act was given, the meeting settled down to a discussion of the broad principles which should be embodied in the act, leaving the Department and Parliament to work out the various details.

HOADLEY ASKS RECOGNITION FOR CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Mr. Hoadley, for the Government of Alberta, brought in a resolution asking that in the new act equal recognition be given to the two systems of trading, private dealing and co-operative selling; each to be allowed to develop unhampered and untrammelled by the other, and that the producer of livestock be given the choice of sending his livestock to market through whichever of these two channels he wishes. This was carried unanimously.

Considerable discussion developed, the exchanges contending that there was no difference between co-operative selling and private trading on the yards, the exchanges confusing co-operative shipping with co-operative selling. They tried to prove that co-operative selling was finished when a carload of stock was co-operatively assembled in the country and forwarded to the central yards, and there was no possibility of taking co-operation any closer to the

consumer than the public stockyards.

Our representatives proved to the satisfaction of the meeting, that co-operative shipping was only the first step in co-operative selling, and that with the opportunity, the producers' selling organizations would go several steps further toward reaching the consumers of their livestock.

SHOULD PROVIDE OPEN MARKET

A resolution was next endorsed to the effect that public stockyards were a public utility and should be administered by the Department of Agriculture in such a way as to give free access to both buyers and sellers of livestock, thereby creating an absolute open market.

Considerable discussion arose over the cost and possible trouble that the Dominion Government would have in administering these stockyards, but it was shown conclusively that it was manifestly unfair to the co-operative organizations that they should be put in the position where they had to play the competitive game with the private traders on the yards, and find themselves in the position where they were not only competing with their opposition, but that their umpire was the opposition which they were competing with.

ASK AUCTION MARKET ON STOCKYARDS

The meeting agreed that it was illogical to place the co-operative marketing organizations on the yards in a position where their opposition was not only the prosecuting attorney, but the judge and jury in every dispute that inevitably arose in the development of the two systems side by side. This resolution was carried.

NO ONE OUTSIDE EXCHANGE CAN BUY

William Young, formerly of Mannville and now of Westlock, one of the first co-operative shippers in Alberta, and probably the largest and most experienced shipper in Western Canada, who was at the meeting representing the local co-operative shipping associations in this Province, brought out very clearly to the meeting how, while under the present act, the yards are open to the buyers and sellers in open competition, yet in the actual working out of the system, through trade practice, exchange etiquette and custom, it was impossible for anyone outside of the exchange to buy on the yards. So that our open-market was in reality a restricted market, where exchange members had the monopoly of the buying. He made a plea for open yards with 100 per cent. competition among buyers with the auction system, and a resolution was passed unanimously asking the Government to make provision in the new act for the working out of the auction market on the stockyards in Canada.

If the auction system is feasible under conditions as they exist in Canada and this recommendation goes through, we will be allowed to demonstrate the merits of the auction, and it will develop or die, according to its adaptability to Canadian conditions.

ONLY OPPOSITION IS FROM EXCHANGE

This recommendation went forward to the Dominion Government on unanimous vote of the conference, with the exception of the representatives of the livestock exchanges, who refused to vote on all questions.

This leaves co-operative marketing of livestock in Western Canada in a strong position, with its needs in the proposed act having the unanimous backing of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces and all the livestock organizations of these Provinces.

The Department is holding a similar meeting of Eastern interests in the near future, after which it will prepare the proposed act and regulations thereunder, and send it out to all of the interested parties before introducing it in the House.

ANNUAL CONVENTION LIVESTOCK POOL, MARCH 15th

The call for the second Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Growers, Ltd., has been issued for Tuesday, March 15th. at 10 a.m., in Edmonton.

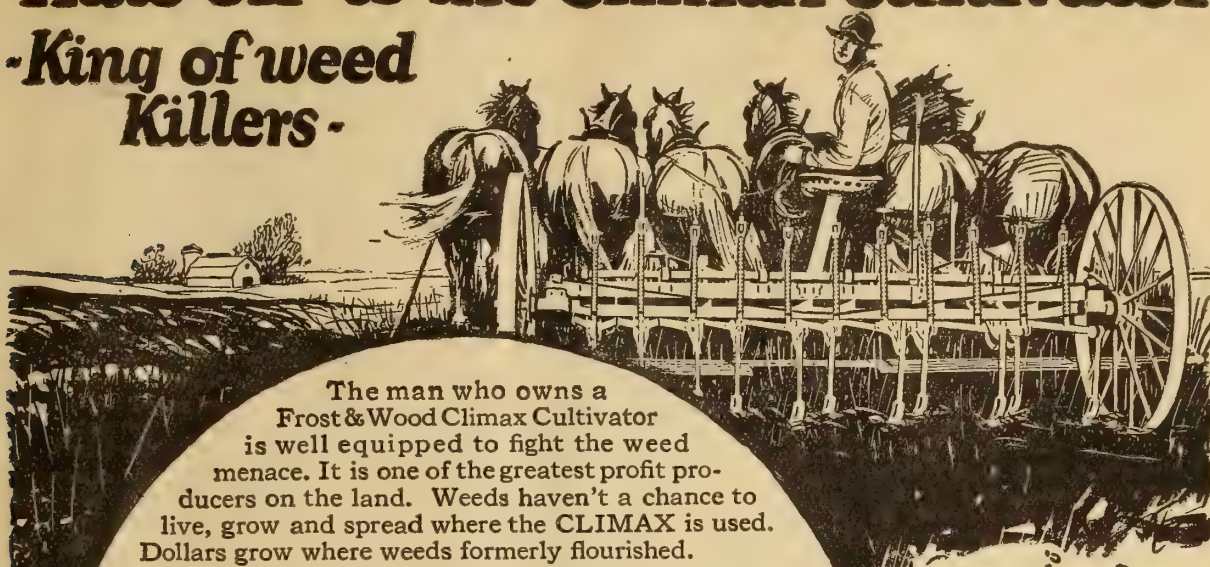
All associations organized under its Constitution are asked to have delegates in attendance. The Board of Directors have made arrangements with the packing plants in Edmonton to take the delegates through and explain, and show the effects of bruising on hogs, as well as to show the grading of select bacon on the hook, from the "selects" graded on foot.

It is estimated that this educational feature will be of immense value in marketing our hogs, as by the careful working of the farmers and shippers of hogs, we can eliminate to a great extent one of the most costly losses in the manufacture of pork products, which cost is charged back to the producer.

This Convention will undoubtedly be one of the most important Conventions ever held by the Livestock Pool, as our future policy will be decided, and all of our problems, both in the Local shipping associations and in the Central Selling Agency, will be thoroughly considered.

"Hats off" to the Climax Cultivator

-King of weed Killers-



The man who owns a Frost & Wood Climax Cultivator is well equipped to fight the weed menace. It is one of the greatest profit producers on the land. Weeds haven't a chance to live, grow and spread where the CLIMAX is used. Dollars grow where weeds formerly flourished.

The CLIMAX has feature after feature which make it the ideal machine for weed killing, for summer fallowing or working over stubble. Its frame is rigid and strong. Roller bearings reduce friction and draft to the minimum.

The CLIMAX is built in a variety of sizes and can be supplied with alternative equipment to suit any need. For use with 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses or any size tractor. Direct tractor hitch or forecarriage. All larger sizes with Power Lift and Depth Regulator.

Ask your neighbor about the Climax. Then see our agent or write us for booklet: "Up go Profits when you keep weeds down."

Sold in Western Canada by

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Limited

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON

The FROST & WOOD COMPANY Limited

SMITHS FALLS, ONTARIO

MONTREAL QUEBEC SAINT JOHN
TRURO CHARLOTTETOWN

The Power Lift and Patented Depth Regulator

The Patented Depth Regulator is an exclusive feature of the CLIMAX. It is a device which allows the driver, without moving from his seat on the Cultivator or Tractor, to raise or lower the teeth easily and quickly — a decided advantage when approaching wet soggy spots in the land where the engine might stall or the horses fag out.

The Power Lift is a time-saver and another proven success in Climax Cultivators.

*The Quality GOES IN
before the name GOES ON*

FROST & WOOD

Ship Your Grain

TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Bank of Hamilton Chambers
WINNIPEG

Lougheed Building
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

Edmonton Tannery

Ship Your Hides to Us
FOR TANNING

Into Robes, Harness Lace or Rawhide Leather. Cowhides and Horsehides sent in before November, 1927, tanned for Robes and lined, \$12.50 to \$15.

Genuine Buffalo Hides and Overcoats for sale.

EDMONTON

ALTA.

In writing to advertisers please mention "The U. F. A."

Committee on Banking and Credit Makes Important Recommendations

Comprehensive Report Presented by Committee of the Central Board

We print below the report of the Committee of the Central Board of the U. F. A. on Banking and Credit, to the recent Annual Convention.

Another year has just rolled by and it is now time for us to take stock not only of what progress has been accomplished during this time, but also of our recommendations based on the experience of the year just past, and further on a close study of the whole question of distribution and control of our currency and credit.

Your committee has made a very close study of the whole question, and has endeavored to keep in touch as closely as possible with all phases of the situation, but has been slightly hampered owing to the desire on the part of all the members of the Committee not to lay any undue burden on the Central Office by way of expense.

CONFERENCE WITH POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES

At the first meeting of the Central Board of the U. F. A. after the last Convention, the scope of your Committee was considerably enlarged, with the result that in November last the Committee had a Conference with our U. F. A. Federal members and Provincial Government. Those present were Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Garland, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Coote, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Luchkovich, Hon. R. G. Reid representing the Provincial Government.

As one result of this Conference we believe that in the future we may look for closer co-ordination of effort between the U. F. A. Federal members and the Provincial Government and your Committee. A study of the U. F. A. Convention resolutions for the past three years shows that your Convention has practically unanimously supported the principle of the nationalization of our currency and credit. These resolutions were placed in the hands of our representatives present at this meeting for future guidance.

We would very strongly recommend that in future these Conferences be held at least once a year.

WAR FINANCE ACT PASSES OUT

Dealing more particularly with the question of banking, the only change of importance we have to report is that the War Finance Act of 1914 automatically passed out of existence in July, 1926.

The actual meaning of that is, that now the chartered banks cannot take warehouse receipts and other securities of a like nature to the Treasury Board and have them discounted, and receive in return Dominion notes. In other words, the banks have no discount facilities outside of themselves; and further the notes of a bank are now redeemable in gold if presented at the bank of issue.

It would be very interesting to know just what would happen if only a very small fraction of our Canadian people demanded gold for the bank notes in their possession. Just so long as conditions in Canada are normal the banks can carry on as they do now, but with the first in-

dication of the return of a period of stress such as we had in 1914, the Government would again have to pass legislation similar to the War Finance Act of that time. At the conclusion of this report we will submit our recommendation in regard to the above situation.

RURAL LONG TERM CREDITS

Your Committee is very strongly of the opinion that a national system of long term farm loans is long overdue in Canada. Not with the idea of providing so-called easy money but with the purpose of putting our farmers in a position where they would have lower interest rates to pay and also to give them a longer term of years in which to meet their present liabilities. We anticipate that the Long Term Agricultural Credits Bill which, along with other desirable legislation, fell by the wayside last year, will be again passed at the coming session of Parliament.

This Bill, while not based on the principles laid down in the U. F. A. resolution of the Conventions of 1924 and 1925, is still a great advance on anything we have had in the past, as now in that bill we have an admission of the national necessity for such a measure. Our recommendation to our Federal members for certain amendments to this bill will also be found at the conclusion of this report.

SHOULD BE OWNED BY THE PEOPLE

Your Committee is in complete accord with the U. F. A. Committees on Banking and Credit of the past three or four years—that our currency and credit system should not be controlled by private interests who use it for the purpose of making profits, and that in the best interests of all classes of the people our credit and currency system should be owned and controlled by the people through the Government. We would recommend to those of our members who are recognized as students of this question, that they carry on the educational work as in the past. We realize that some of you are dissatisfied with the progress made, but to you only is credit due for the amount of intelligence and understanding that we have on this question.

Banking and credit is a national issue, and we first must create a demand for a national public opinion before we can hope to expect any radical change in the present system or make any great advance in building up a new system.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE

Having come to the above conclusion, and believing the following to be a step in the right direction, and all that we can hope from the present Government, we would recommend to the U. F. A. Board and this Convention:

1. That we have established a Central Government Bank. This bank to have sole right of note issue and providing full discount privileges. We believe that through the establishment of this bank the amount of credit facilities issued would be more in harmony with the requirements of all producers.

2. We would recommend that a limit of one (1 p.c.) per cent. be put in the Federal Rural Credits Bill for administration costs. The reasons for this we believe are obvious to all.

3. We would recommend that a greater measure of Provincial control over the actual operation of the system be given to the Provincial Board as we believe the Provincial Board would be in much the better position to judge as to the best course to pursue in the event of crop failure or damage.

We would further appeal to all officers of our organizations, Pool Directors, U. F. A. Directors, our Provincial Members of the Legislature, and all those interested in our movement, to make a very close study of the effect of the burden of interest on all phases of production, so that they will be able to direct the attention of the people to this very serious menace to our present civilization. As it is only through an intelligent demand by a majority of public opinion and intelligently directed expression of that opinion that we can hope for the initiation of an equitable system of the distribution of currency and credit, or even any temporary adjustments in our present system.

In conclusion we wish to state that after the present session of the Federal House is concluded, your Committee may have some very important recommendations to make to our Central Board of the U. F. A.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Chairman

A. F. AITKEN,

HARVEY HANSON,

Secretary,

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.

Central Bank for Canada Is Proposed in Resolution by U.F.A Annual Convention

Breaking of Banking Monopoly Is Object of Resolution Originating in Battle River—H. E. Spencer, M.P., Strongly Supports Proposal

Following thorough discussion the resolution printed below, calling for the creation of a Central Bank for Canada, was unanimously adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention in Edmonton in January:

Whereas, it is desirable to secure decentralization of the private control of credit, and to this end smaller banks should be established, and,

Whereas, all currency should be issued by the Government in the interest of the public, and,

Whereas, these and other desirable objects can best be attained through the creation of a Central Bank;

Resolved, that this Convention recommend that suitable steps be taken to establish and put into operation a Central Bank for Canada, and to provide



21 Years Fighting Gophers

Twenty-one years ago I allied myself with the gopher-plagued farmers in western Canada, and declared war on gophers by producing the first practical gopher poison. Ever since then my whole effort has been bent toward extermination of the gopher pest. Every year my gopher poisons have been improved until now I have the greatest gopher killer of all time—Ready-Rodo Liquid. One of the secrets of the tremendous success of Ready-Rodo Liquid lies in its scent—an odor that the gophers can't resist. Largest \$1.00 can on the market—don't take any but the genuine, which bears my signature.

Anton Mickelson

Send \$1.00 for large can sent postpaid.
Anton Mickelson Co., Limited, 143
Smith St., Winnipeg, also Mfrs. of the
famous Blue Cross Stock Remedies.

EVIDENCE!

Read these testimonials from prize-winning farmers—



Sold in
1 lb. and
5 lb. tins.
Also in
Bulk.

Ask Your
Dealer.

"I may say that we have never used any other than the usual Formaldehyde treatment of grain at a strength of one pint of 40 per cent solution in a barrel of water. It may safely be stated that we have never had smutty grain."

"I have used Formalin solution for treating grains for smut for a number of years and with good results I have not found any trace of smut for many years now in my grain crops. Having eliminated smut, it is not necessary for me to treat my seed, but I do so every season solely as a preventative."

"We treat all of our seed grain and potatoes with Formaldehyde. As a disinfectant it does its work efficiently when properly applied. For smutting grain and scale on potatoes I recommend the use of Formaldehyde."

"I began using Formaldehyde as soon as it was recommended as a preventative of smut on wheat, oats and barley, and have used it on my main crop according to directions ever since with positive results."

We have the originals of these letters on file.
They are all from growers of prize grain.
Names on application.

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE KILLS SMUT

100 per cent Effective

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

Montreal WINNIPEG Toronto

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MASSEY-HARRIS

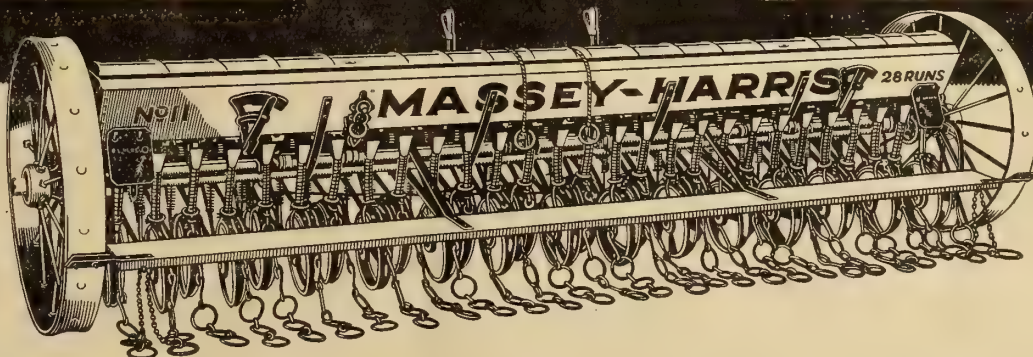
**Steel Wheels
Steel Grain Box
Steel Frame**

**The Lightest Yet
Strongest 28-Run
Drill Made**

**No. II DRILL
28 RUNS
FITTED WITH ALEMITE
HIGH PRESSURE
LUBRICATION SYSTEM**

**Disc Bearings
Lubricated by the
ALEMITE SYSTEM
Two-Wheel Driven
Power Lift**

See the New Massey-Harris
28-Run Drill or Write
for Full Particulars



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847-80 YEARS AGO

Winnipeg, Montreal, Moncton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto.

Agencies Everywhere

that the policy of this bank be controlled by and in the interests of the people of Canada.

The resolution originated in the Battle River Federal Constituency Association. It was in accordance with a recommendation of the Committee of the U. F. A. Central Board on Banking and Credit. After it had been moved by Mr. Bell and seconded, Henry Spencer, M.P., member for Battle River constituency, who has for many years been a deep student of the problems of banking and credit in both practical and theoretic aspects, addressed the Convention. Mr. Spencer was a banker before he entered the farming industry, and is today an ardent advocate of fundamental credit reform. He heartily supported the resolution.

GREATEST TASK TO BREAK BANKING MONOPOLY

"The greatest task with which we are confronted today," he said, "is the breaking of the banking monopoly." Canada was one of the last countries in the world to continue to give the privilege of the issue of notes to banks controlled by private monopoly.

The Government of Canada was compelled to go to the private banks with bonds or treasury notes to raise money to carry on the business of the country. "The banks are today far too strong, far too powerful a monopoly," declared the member for Battle River. "They are not conducted in such a manner as to serve the interests of the people best,

and until the people rise in their might and assert their will to control finance in the public interest, our problems will not be solved."

Mr. Spencer believed that banking institutions should be conducted for service, not primarily for profit. If, under the terms of the resolution, smaller banks were made possible, the Central Bank could discount their paper. These smaller banks might take various forms.

AXELSON MOVES AMENDMENT

Carl Axelson moved an amendment to the first clause in the resolution. He proposed that this should read "Whereas, it is desirable to obtain a national and public control of banking and credit", and his amendment also proposed to substitute for the words "and in the interests of the people of Canada" in the last clause the words, "local branches."

This was not considered desirable by Mr. Spencer, who pointed out that a Central Bank properly constituted would assure public control of banking and credit policy, while he did not consider control by local branches would make for the best results. J. K. Sutherland took a similar view.

On motion from the floor of the Convention, George Bevington was asked to speak on the resolution. He discussed the principles of finance and credit, and supported the resolution as tending in what he believed to be the right direction.

trade the use of gold and paper currency has been gradually superseded by resort to bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank drafts and cheques. These instruments rest upon a basis of mutual confidence or credit. Under this system borrowing and lending has become largely a matter of bank book-keeping. With the growth of the credit system new and complex considerations have been introduced into the problems of currency and prices which have given rise to much discussion.

A Canadian bank is permitted to issue notes up to the amount of its paid up capital, plus the amount of gold and Dominion notes deposited by it in the central gold reserve. Notes may also be issued during the crop moving season, from September to February inclusive, up to 5 per cent. of the combined capital and reserves, but on these five per cent. interest must be paid to the Government. The fact that the last named privilege is used by the banks indicates that the profit made by them is sufficiently in excess of five per cent. to make such over issue worth while.

If you want further information on this question, books and pamphlets can be got at Central Office.

The attached questionnaire is for the purpose as stated above to try and bring about a better understanding on the question of currency and banking. If your Local cannot answer these questions, please do not file them, or put them to one side. We would recommend that you give one member one question each, and have him bring the answer to the next meeting, when you can fill out the questionnaire and return to Central Office.

QUESTIONS ON FINANCE

1. What is money?
2. How many forms of money are there?
3. What is the most important form of money?
4. What is the function of money?
5. Has money any value in itself?
6. Could we do without money; if not, why not?
7. To have a sound money system, is it necessary to be on the gold basis? If yes, why? If not, why not?
8. Will a money system based on the gold standard withstand any crisis?
9. Can a bank pay gold for all of its notes in circulation?
10. Of what does a bank's deposits consist?
11. Can you suggest any improvement in the Provincial Farm Loan Board Act of 1924?
12. Can you suggest any improvement in the Federal Loan Board Act of 1926?

Issued by the Organization Committee.

CAR-LOAD PURCHASES CUT PRICE

Three new members joined Calumet Local at the last meeting, writes Arthur Bergquist, Secretary. There was a good attendance, and the ordering of supplies, such as lumber, fence posts, formalin and wire was dealt with. This, states Mr. Bergquist, "cuts down the price by ordering in carload lots through the Local."

BANKING AND CREDIT

Organization Committee Bulletin No. 2

Currency and banking problems have been widely discussed during recent years at the U. F. A. Conventions and in many of the Locals throughout the Province. Various reforms have been advocated, but this bulletin is not for the purpose of suggesting any reform in the present currency and banking system, but to try and bring about a better understanding of this question in the Locals, and also to find out what has been accomplished by the educational work done in recent years. This question ought to be approached from the standpoint of the immediate requirements of agricultural communities, rather than from that of devising an ideal system of currency and banking. The latter problem is international in its scope, and its solution will necessarily be hampered by consideration for the actual economic conditions of the various countries affected. Monetary reform must be achieved by an evolutionary process, as the deliberate adoption of any new and revolutionary theory need not be anticipated.

Discussion of monetary expedients and policy extend unavoidably into theoretical considerations as complex as modern commercial transactions are complicated. The products of human labor applied under primitive conditions were exchanged by simple and direct process of barter. The introduction of money facilitated the growth of trade. Modern scientific methods of production, distribution and exchange have stimulated the expansion of the simpler forms of money into an intricate system of currency and credit.

These financial expedients are, of course, incidental to the real purposes of industry and commerce and when they fail to perform their function, or when they lend themselves to the perpetration of injustice and unfair trading, they must be modified and regulated accordingly.

USES OF MONEY

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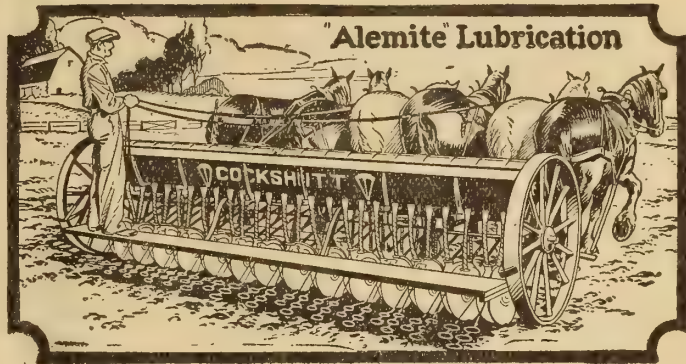
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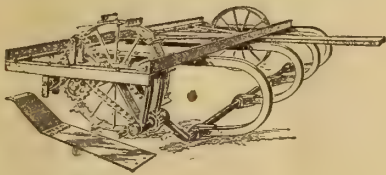
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ALBERTA

Premier Brownlee Outlines Action Taken by Alberta Government in Resources Matter

Corrects Serious Misstatement Attributed to J. T. Shaw During Provincial Election Campaign Last Year—Conservative Voice of Thunder Softened to Gentle Cooing Since Election—The Reference to the Courts—Premier Content to Leave Part He Has Taken in Resources Question to Judgment of the People

Now I come to the question that was largely the subject of the address of the honorable leader of the Conservative party. I refer to the Natural Resources question. The leader of the Liberal party, in his speech, suggested it was contrary to Parliamentary usage to discuss the matter as the question was before the Court, and he had little to say. I might point out that before the matter came before the Courts he also had very little to say. But for that I think I would be inclined to commend rather than criticize him, if it were not for one statement made by him before the election. I would like to draw his attention to it—I am hoping he was misquoted; it is as follows: (Taken from the Morning Albertan).

"I believe this Province should have its natural resources. The Dominion Government was prepared to give them to us and the Provincial Government had signed the agreement, when Premier Brownlee closed the door on negotiations by putting in an extra clause although he had already signed the agreement with this clause left out."

Well now, if by that the hon. member infers that I was primarily responsible for the clause that was interjected into the Natural Resources agreement, then I say it is a misrepresentation, and I think I have only to draw his attention to another document I have before me and which I can give him any time and that is the statement made by the Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Lapointe, in the Dominion House of Commons, when he acknowledged quite frankly that he had been responsible for the drafting of the clause and he had sent a representative to the Province of Alberta for the purpose of having the clause carried into effect.

Now I come to the leader of the Conservative party. In his speech he said: "I can quite understand the Government's regret for the blundering part it has played in the whole matter," and later he practically accuses the Government of cowardice. These are rather strong words, but as compared with the noise and the fury of the election speeches of the hon. gentleman they are but as the faint rumblings of the thunder storm that has spent its force and is passing away, for as the campaign developed and the hon. gentleman saw that his various appeals to the people of this Province were largely going unheeded, he became more and more concentrated upon the Natural Resources, until, a day or so before the election, in a perfect abandonment of hysteria he shouted that Brownlee had been intolerably stupid because of the manner in which he had handled this question.

REVIEWS HISTORY OF RESOURCES AGREEMENT

Mr. Speaker: I have never apologized for the part I played in the discussion of this question and I am content to leave this charge to the good sense of the people. As a matter of fact during the election campaign I went on the plat-

We publish below a verbatim report of the portion of Premier Brownlee's speech in the debate on the Address, on February 18th, dealing with the matter of the Natural Resources.

form and invited the people to behold in me the personification of an "intolerably stupid man." I say it in the House today. Let me review the history. The Natural Resources agreement was signed, an amendment made and a bill introduced into this House and given its first reading on Feb. 24, 1926. It was printed in all the daily papers. It was given its second reading March 3rd, and then at the request of the members of the House that bill remained on the order paper for their full consideration, and for the consideration of the people of this Province from that day until the 8th of April.

Simultaneously the bill was introduced in the Dominion House, but no one, not even the leader of the Conservatives, saw anything wrong in its terms. The then leader of the opposition is now a Judge of the Supreme Court. I suggest that if those who have had longer experience in public life than I have had, saw nothing wrong with the terms of the agreement that I was not the only person who failed to anticipate that somebody might raise the question as to the validity of a certain section.

I said it was introduced into the Dominion House. There are many competent lawyers in the Dominion House—many that have come through religious controversies.

HAD OPPORTUNITY TO SCRUTINIZE BILL

The hon. leader himself had every opportunity to scrutinize that bill. We heard nothing controversial until someone in Eastern Canada raised a question. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is also known that the hon. leader has never expressed his opinion as to whether that section did change the law of this Province. We heard yesterday that the Provincial Conservative party was not bound by any ties to the Federal Conservative party.

VOICE OF THUNDER SOFTENED TO GENTLE COOING

We are obliged in the House to take the word of any member, but we do say that it is significant that although during the Provincial campaign we had all the noise and fury, when that election was over and we came to a Dominion election, where the same question could be raised, the voice of thunder was softened to the gentle, cooing tones of the turtle dove. What was the reason? The hon. gentleman raised the question as to whether I have blundered. I do not think so. Moreover, the people of the Province of Alberta are going to know whether I blundered. Some day they will know. They are going to ask why it was that so much was said by certain people on this particular question.

SOUGHT TO AVOID RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY

When I saw that it was a question to cause discussion, aside from my personal feelings, I took the position that, regardless of the opinions of any one, the bill could be changed in such a way that a religious controversy need not be raised. After careful deliberation I came into the House at the last session and I suggested a change. I knew that if that change could be made it would eliminate the whole religious controversy in regard to the natural resources. I am not going to take the time of this House to debate why my suggestion was not accepted, but I do say that this Government has taken a consistent stand throughout.

But it is now suggested by the leader that I have betrayed the people of this Province by not sending counsel to the Supreme Court of Canada to argue the case now referred by the Dominion. I say that our position is also consistent with the position that we have taken from the beginning. I am going to take the time of this House to read one or two telegrams.

WIRE TO PREMIER KING

First I read a wire sent to the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King dated the 22nd of May, 1926:

"Replying your wire. Your reference to resolution on your order paper is obviously correct, but surely changes can be made before final passage to clarify meaning or avoid misunderstanding. With utmost respect I must firmly challenge your statement that our proposals are based on assumption that Alberta Act may be invalid and that we raise question of validity of that act. Our position is simply that the validity of any clause of Alberta Act has nothing to do with Natural Resources Bill and any language which raises that question should be eliminated. We see no necessity for initiating proceedings to test act. We reiterate position urged in Ottawa: First, that Dominion Government should not ask Province to take over school lands and fund on different terms from those under which Dominion has from beginning administered trust, and we further rely on your wire April 8th that in settling question of Resources Statute there was not the slightest intention of affecting the position of the Province under the Alberta Act, and that therefore any words which may needlessly raise constitutional question should be eliminated."

Later on when the question came up in the Dominion Parliament, and it appeared that the suggestion might be made that the question be referred to the Court, I sent this wire to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, dated June 10th, 1926:

"Reference your wire May 27th and subsequent statement Minister of Justice. Understand question may be further discussed in Dominion House. Wish, therefore, make it clear we have not tacitly or otherwise agreed proposal to refer question to court and apart from other considerations could not do so

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30x3½	9.95 2.25	29x4.75	13.95 2.95
32x3½	13.95 2.35	30x4.75	14.95 3.25
31x4	12.95 2.45	29x4.95	15.95 3.35
32x4	13.95 2.55	30x4.95	16.95 3.45
33x4	14.95 2.65	31x4.95	17.95 3.55
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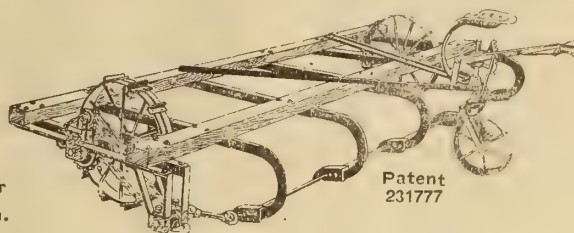
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without knowing what proposal your Government would make following reference. Desire refer you my wire May 22, which sets forth our position. Very anxious to do everything possible reach settlement this question, but as stated in interviews in Ottawa, do not think reference to court advisable or necessary when situation could be met by simple amendment to bill."

ALWAYS OPPOSED TO REFERENCE TO COURT

That is the position the Government has taken throughout—that the reference was not necessary, that the reference should not go on, and that is the position we take today. It is true that the course we have now taken is consistent with our course throughout. It is equally true that there is not a single demand in the Province at the present time that this question should be referred to the courts. It is equally true, and I wish the members of the House to note this, that the course we have taken is the only course that we could take and leave the members of the Dominion House in a position that they could press for a settlement of this question this session. When I say the members of the Dominion House, I include members of the Conservative party, who claim to have stood for Provincial rights, but have recently shown strange inclination to do so. It is equally true that the course we have taken is the only course we could take—that would prevent undue alarm and anxiety among one part of our people, undue excitement and expectation among another part. These things are true. It is also true that the whole argument of the hon. leader was based upon two premises that are equally fallacious.

EQUAL ATTENTION AS THOUGH PROVINCE APPOINTED

The first premise was, and I have examined his language very carefully, the first premise was that the courts in which he places so much confidence, the courts which he took pains to vindicate in his address before this House yesterday, that the courts will not pay equal attention to a case that is argued by counsel appointed by the Court as to counsel appointed by the Province itself. That is a fallacious argument and I wish to challenge it, and before I close I propose to show full precedent for what we have done and to show that in that particular precedent the Court did pay particular attention to the arguments placed before them by counsel not engaged by the Province. (Mr. McGillivray interrupts.) That is good and if the hon. gentleman admits, as he has now done, that the Court will pay full attention to counsel that is not engaged by the Province itself, then I say he has answered his own argument advanced yesterday. The second argument is equally fallacious, and again I have his exact words. His argument is that the case will not go to the Privy Council. The case can go to the Privy Council and if a settlement of this question is not previously arranged the case will go to the Privy Council.

May I say further that the Province of Alberta has a full and complete precedent for what we have done in this case, and in a case where much greater feeling has been aroused than in this one. It is a case you will no doubt recall, a case in the Province of Manitoba where again the Dominion Government without the consent of the Province made a reference to the courts. The Manitoba Government followed exactly the same policy, and I say there never was a

shadow of doubt but what the case was well and ably argued and there will be no doubt when this case is over, and that case went to the Privy Council, and this case, as I say if the matter cannot be settled otherwise, will go to the Privy Council, and, Mr. Speaker, from the precedent I have quoted I am also able to say that if at any time we find it is in the interests of the people that we should be represented by counsel engaged and paid by the Province of Alberta we have the full right to intervene and will do so.

PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO PEOPLE'S VERDICT

I am prepared, Mr. Speaker, to take up the challenge that was made yesterday and I am prepared to again submit our policy to the people of Alberta when the time comes. People may call me stupid if they will. People may say I have blundered, but future generations in the Province of Alberta will never say that I, as Premier of this Province, for any temporary political advantage tried to raise religious prejudices or tried to create dissension among the people, but I hope they will be able to say at all times that I labored from the beginning for the purpose and to the end that this question would be settled and we would be left with the same degree of harmony that has existed in the twenty-one years of Provincial life. Mr. Speaker, in the Jubilee year of the Dominion of Canada I say, it will be one of the very fine things if this question is settled in such a way that the rights and dignity of the Province have been preserved and at the same time there has not been the slightest discussion aroused or any spirit of antagonism created between creed and creed.

THE BEST IMMIGRATION POLICY

Dealing with immigration, Mr. Brownlee stated that in some things he agreed with the leader of the Conservative party, but in others he disagreed. He refused, for instance, to think that the figures showing exits from Canada given by Mr. McGillivray were sufficient to prove that the Dominion Government had failed. It was impossible to create artificial immigration. "Make conditions right for everyone," he said, "with a reasonable opportunity to prosper, and immigrants will be attracted naturally."

The Premier did not believe in a wide-open immigration policy. The country to the south used the quota system to prevent indiscriminate dumping.

Referring to the recent press letter from Mr. Shaw, the Premier stated that gentleman severely, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Greenfield's capacities for

the position. The best advertising the Province could get abroad was to have one who, raised on a farm, had himself been an immigrant and who had risen in his chosen calling until he had been called to fill the highest office in his Province. Then again, Mr. Greenfield could counteract injudicious propaganda, tell prospective immigrants the truth, and work in harmony with these other bodies mentioned by the Liberal leader, at the same time guarding the Province from being injured by too enthusiastic advertisers.

"Knowing the personal integrity of Mr. Greenfield, I can assure the leader of the Liberal party that there is not the slightest danger of Mr. Greenfield going to jail in any Scandinavian country," said the Premier, and while it was true that there were national anti-emigration laws in Sweden, the municipalities and other centres were anxious to dispose of surplus population.

The Premier also said the London office would not be a Provincial agency for the present, but would be established as one if the natural resources are secured.

BUDGET WILL BE BALANCED

The Premier intimated that the budget would be balanced again this year with slightly less surplus, owing to the new assessment of the Province by the Equalization Board, amounting to 30 per cent reduction in revenue from supplementary taxes, approximating a similar condition in Saskatchewan, where \$500,000 pro-rated back to the people in reduced taxation.

But Mr. Brownlee did not want to raise too high hopes, as it would take the best brains in the Province to work a way out from under the heavy obligations incurred through no fault of this Government. The northern railways alone, he said, were sapping the very life blood of the Province.

Stating that no Government was compelling Dr. Tory to assist on commissions against that gentleman's will, Mr. Brownlee said that when this commission had completed its work the Province would be in possession of the most complete and valuable report on taxation matters, not only in Canada and the United States, but from other parts of the world, that had yet been compiled in this country. Mr. Brownlee assured Captain Shaw that the Government did not make a demand on the time of Dr. Tory without obtaining his opinion that the special duties would not interfere with his work as President of the University. The same applied to the special industrial assignment for the chairman of the Liquor Control Board, R. J. Dinning.

Provincial Telephones Have Surplus of \$270,487.51 for Year 1926

First Year in Which System Has Shown Reasonable Surplus for Plant Replacement or Reserve, States Minister in Annual Report—Ten Years' Subvention of \$177,000 to Be Provided for Undeveloped Territories

Showing a surplus of \$270,487.51 in 1926, of which \$94,215 came from increased rates since these were given effect last October, the annual report of the Alberta Department of Telephones, which has been laid on the table of the Legislature by the Minister, V. W.

Smith, states that this is the first year in the history of the telephone system which has shown a reasonable surplus for plant replacement or the depreciation reserve.

The Minister reports an improvement in business conditions. Total revenue

from all sources is shown as \$3,090,345.09 an increase of \$457,748.36 as compared with the previous year, when there was a deficit of \$8,864.63. The service rendered, it is stated, "compares favorably with any telephone system in America." Revenue, not considering the rate increases, has surpassed last year by \$168,355, rural revenue coming up well from behind, with an increase of \$22,580.

Comparing earnings with expenses: In 1920 there were 42,854 phones with earnings of \$1,930,884, and expenditures amounting to \$1,377,116; in 1926, 56,930 phones earning \$2,772,372 and expending \$1,266,519.

BIG INCREASE IN SINKING FUND

Interest and sinking fund in 1919 was stated to be \$517,222, while this year it has reached the sum of \$1,369,672.

Operating cost per telephone has been reduced from \$25.282 in 1920 to \$16.020 in 1926, maintenance costs also being reduced over the same period from \$9,991 to \$6.288.

YEAR'S EXPENDITURES ON EXTENSIONS

During the year \$119,600 was spent on extensions in towns and cities; \$86,694.63 on toll line improvements; \$62,672.33 out of capital on the rural system. There were added to the rural plant 2,698 telephones, though with 2,761 removals there was a net loss of 63 telephones. In urban centres 8,320 telephones were installed and 7,655 removed, a net gain of 565.

The taking over of the Edmonton municipal telephone system is recommended, the Minister expressing the opinion that this would be to the benefit of both the city, the Government and the telephone user and would give greater economy and efficiency. At present the Provincial system is taking care of rural business outside Edmonton in Edmonton's unprofitable territory. The farm service surrounding the city is left untouched by the municipal plant and taken in by the Government which, having no local plant, has to set up a special unit to take care of this service.

The report states that "the main reason for public ownership of the telephone utility is to provide efficient telephone service at a minimum cost consistent with sound financing to make the service available in as wide a field as possible and when necessary, to provide service in territories unprofitable, and therefore undeveloped by private enterprise."

SUBVENTION FOR UNPROFITABLE TERRITORIES

To accomplish this latter aim, the Government has agreed to a subvention of \$177,000 to be granted annually for a period of ten years, estimated to be sufficient to permit the undeveloped territory and sparsely settled sections to fill in and provide sufficient revenue to take care of the carrying charges on lines in these sections.

There are now 20,413 subscribers and 314 miles of new pole line, while 877 miles of wire were added to the plant, involving a total capital expenditure of \$62,752.33.

STOCK OF POLES STEADILY REDUCED

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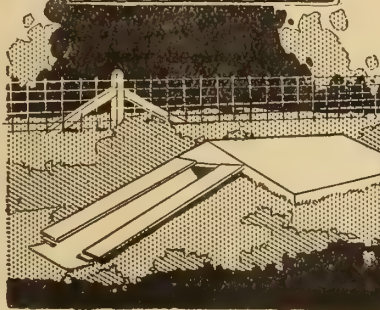
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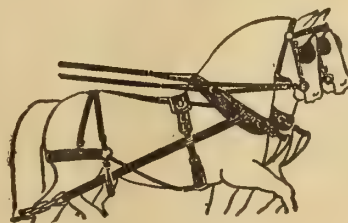


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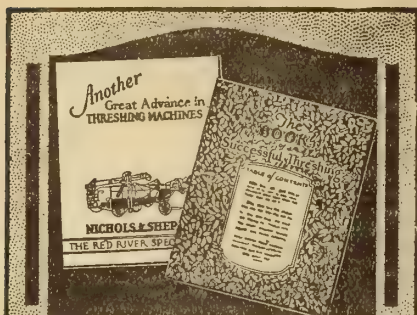
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The Convention From the Stay-at-Home's Point of View

Difference Between the "Good Old Days"
and Present Day Farmers'
Conventions

Dear Farm Women:

We who are kept at home from the Convention are now enjoying it as well as we can through the reports in "The U. F. A."

In its early days I attended the Convention several times, but fate has kept me home for several years and now I look at the Convention almost as an onlooker and begin to compare the old days with the present.

To digress, I do not know the fate of a promised resolution to have the Convention meet in the summer, but when I saw our delegate start for an eleven mile drive on a very cold morning—she had already driven three when she came here—with the various sweaters and coats of her husband, and the foot-warmer, etc., and when I remembered that once I came home in tears because I was so utterly wretched with the cold, I felt from the visitor's viewpoint there was much to say for it. Also have there not been various borrowings in your district of a winter hat, for winter hats are not always to date when a trip to the city is about the only occasion for wearing one, as comfort, not elegance, is what has to be studied in the winter on the farm.

ALWAYS FAVORED WITH CONVENTION WEATHER

From the stay-at-home's point of view there seems to be much to say in its favor; we are always favored with "Convention weather"; the pump freezes, the windmill goes awry, something happens to the stock in the intense cold, we must watch the fires carefully, and, worst of all, someone may take sick and it is so difficult to get medical help in the winter. However, I suppose if we had it in the summer, we should have trials of a different kind.

To continue, I am not one of those to eulogize the good old days and belittle the present Conventions. Then, it seemed to me we had a vision, but we did not know how to work to realize it; then, we seemed to know vaguely what we wanted, and now, we are working definitely for many things which will bring about the ideal.

Mrs. Gunn quotes, "There is no ideal in conformity with the principles of civilization dreamed of by any dreamer or idealist which cannot be realized in the lifetime of those around him." When I stop to think I realize there is cause

for both pessimism and optimism. Optimism, that we are advancing so that an onlooker can see it when we measure our yearly discussions and reports; also optimism that we are given more reason to believe we can accomplish much. And pessimism, that we need to go over the same old ground. And yet it is absolutely necessary that we do make the grounding solid; it is not enough that a few have advanced sufficiently to take the lead in some definite work. Before the ideals of the early workers are realized, the rank and file must be filled with the same desire; all must have the vision, and the will for service.

Yet sometimes that seems hopeless when we realize how many lack both. One of my neighbors, who considers herself an intelligent young woman, feels that she is saving \$2 this year, for she isn't going to join the U. F. W. A. as she can go when she wants to without that, and besides all she goes for is the cup of tea and meeting the other women. As I said, she considers herself an intelligent young woman and yet she has no more vision than that of service to her immediate neighborhood and to her country. The sad part of it is that I suppose there are others who feel the same and we must drag these dead weights to our organization along.

REPAID ACCORDING TO WHAT WE GIVE

As I have said before, we are repaid according to what we give. If we have no vision of service, no conception of a neighborhood and of a country that will be the better because of the ideals for which we as Farm Women of the Province are working, if we ask only to get a cup of tea and a pleasant visit with our neighbors, we get that and nothing more. If, however, we have put our energy and thought into it, if we have tried to become more intelligent citizens of this country, if we have tried to use our influence that much needed changes can be brought about, if we have worked that our children and our children's children may have a better heritage, then I am sure we really do get something out of it.

We have the double duty of keeping the vision ever before us and also trying to help those who have not yet even a glimmer of it.

Only thus, at our Annual Conventions, shall we be able to mark our mile posts well on the road to our goal.

Yours sincerely,

"U. F. W. A."

NIGHTINGALE U. F. W. A. HAS PROGRAM FOR YEAR

Nightingale U. F. W. A. Local, at their meetings during the year, will hear papers on the following subjects, according to the program they have arranged: Home Nursing and First Aid; Systematic

Housecleaning; Spring Fashions; Co-operation of Parent and Teacher; Vegetables Not Found in Every Garden; Resources of Alberta; Review of Canadian Book; A Famous Canadian Woman; A New Farm Home; Moving Pictures and Character Building; Hints on Sewing; Social Service Work; Laws; Sports; Modern Wonders of Science; Thanksgiving Day.

BEDDINGTON JUNIORS

The Beddington Junior Local held its first dance at the Beddington U. F. A. Hall on Friday, Feb. 11th. In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large crowd attended and a sum of over \$30 clear was realized. Little Miss Fair-weather delighted the dancers with two Scotch dances, while Mr. Chas. Scott contributed to the evening's fun by a recitation. The evening was a great success from every standpoint.

CHINA'S WOMEN AND CANTON (Manchester Guardian, England)

More revolutions are taking place in China than those which bulk so largely in the day's news, but none is likelier to bear such fruit as the revolution in the attitude to life of the women of China. Under the Empire woman remained in a position of complete inferiority, and however great her personal influence in certain homes and in the palace, law and custom reduced her very much to the level of a chattel. Under the Republic her emancipation was postulated, but there was no class, no movement sufficiently strong to make it effective. . . . During these years of unrest China's women have awakened. . . . When the Cantonese invaders reached Hupeh they found a woman's movement confronting them with a demand for the liberty won by their Western sisters. Their faith in democracy inclines them to grant. Their hatred of foreign ways impels them to refuse. Their decision will mean, perhaps, more to China than the issue of the civil war.

According to despatches, the Cantonese are already prohibiting the practice of footbinding and ending the slavery of girls in the territory which they have occupied.

OFF TO GOOD START

"We are well away to a good start this year, and have every hope of getting a good number of new members,"—T. A. Cox, Secretary, Poplar Hill Local.

BEST DANCE OF SEASON

Following the business of the last meeting of Eagle Hill Local, a hard times dance was held, which was voted the best dance this season.

DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION

"Whether the Government should now institute a campaign for more agricultural settlers", was the subject of a debate in Tofield, between teams representing the Tofield and Ministik U.F.A. Locals. The Tofield team, T. R. Murray and E. Seale, who supported the affirmative, were declared winners over the Ministik debaters, Messrs. Swabey and Atkinson.



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News From the Poultry Pool Head Office

Relations Between the Pool and Marketing Service

Two Different Organizations Which Have Entered Into Business Arrangement—Marketing Service Is Not Pool

There seems to be some misunderstanding on the part of some persons as to the relations of the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service and the Egg and Poultry Pool.

Some think the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service is the Pool, while some think the Pool is the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service.

At the recent U. F. A. Convention, when it became known that the Pool was sending out 4 cents final payment on summer eggs, a merchant who was visiting the Convention remarked to an official of the Pool: "Well, I made some real money on eggs this summer. I shipped all my eggs to the Pool." On being asked if it was not the E.P.M.S. that he had shipped to, he said: "Yes, but that is the same thing, isn't it?" When told it was not and that he was not in the Pool, he remarked: "Oh, well, I didn't do so bad on eggs this year anyway, but I thought all the time I was shipping to the Pool and if I had 4 cents more coming on my eggs I would have some real velvet."

When the Pool began operations it had nothing in the way of plant and equipment with which to handle the product. We had not the money necessary to buy or build, so the Board began to look around for some agency that had plant and equipment and that would be willing to handle Pool products.

The Egg and Poultry Marketing Service is an agency which had been set up by the Provincial Government some years before to handle eggs and poultry as efficiently as it could and thus endeavor to encourage and promote the poultry industry within the Province.

The Egg and Poultry Marketing Service had all the facilities necessary for the handling of the Pool eggs and poultry. It was similar to the Pool in that it was an agency friendly to the producer and interested in the promotion of the industry. So it came about that an arrangement was entered into whereby the E.P.M.S. became the agents of the Pool insofar as the handling of poultry products was concerned.

It should be borne in mind that this arrangement does not make the Pool any part of the E.P.M.S. nor the E.P.M.S. any part of the Pool. It is simply an arrangement for the accommodation of the Pool until it can get securely on its feet. This was good business for both the Pool and the E.P.M.S. Volume sufficient to keep the staff steadily employed is necessary to keep overhead cost at the lowest point. The nearer this volume is secured the lower the overhead.

One may readily see the value to the

Pool in its first and doubtless lightest year of operation, of an arrangement with a friendly agency with considerable volume of the same class of goods. The E.P.M.S. buys eggs and poultry on the ordinary plan of paying current market price at time of delivery, or, in other words, paying what they think the product is worth at time of delivery.

The Pool pays somewhat less than current market price at time of delivery and after sales have been made and handling charges pro-rated the amount of money left in the Pool is distributed to the members according to the amount of eggs or poultry contributed by each.

Only those who have signed contracts or agreements can ship to the Pool. Anyone can ship to the E.P.M.S.

The Pool is an association of producers who are creating machinery with which to handle their products in their own way and to their own advantage.

The E.P.M.S. is a Government agency, which was set up primarily to promote poultry production in the Province of Alberta.

Each is a distinct and separate business. Accounts are kept entirely separate, but expenses are pro-rated according to amount of product handled by each.

If you have signed a Pool contract, send to "Poultry Pool," Edmonton, Calgary or Lethbridge, and get some red Pool tags and put them on your egg or poultry crates and your stuff will then be sure to get into the Pool. If you haven't yet signed a Pool contract, send in and get a contract and sign up.

Profit of \$1,803,552 Netted By Province, Liquor and Permits

The report of R. J. Dinning, Liquor Commissioner, which was tabled in the Assembly on the opening day, is a very interesting document.

The Province made a net profit of \$1,803,552.55 during the year 1926, included in which is: Liquor sales, \$1,345,575.42; license fees, \$113,735.00; beer taxes, \$470,190.30. Deducting interest charges, \$22,697.82, expenses of the law enforcement branch, \$103,970.83, and other incidentals totalling \$129,948.17, left a net balance of \$1,803,552.55, as stated.

For offences of various kinds, 339 permits were cancelled, and 497 interdictions were registered.

Purchases from Government stores amounted to 775,670 individual orders, averaging \$5.50 per order.

Tests of the product from many samples were declared to have shown the maintenance of the standard as defined in the Act.

The report showed that so long as Federal duty and sales tax remain as at present, no reduction in the price of liquor is possible, and Mr. Dinning gives quotations of the sums spent by brewers as well as by the liquor board in customs and excise duties in substantiation of the statement.

COOTE CONDEMNS BENNETT'S PROPOSAL TO REPLACE INCOME TAX BY TURNOVER TAX

(Continued from page 1)

In other words—and this is Colonel Hatch's own statement—in the interval between 1870 and 1921 capital invested multiplied forty times; employees engaged three times; wages and salaries paid fourteen times and value of products, twelve times. I think there is evidence in that statement of the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that Canadian industries are very heavily over-capitalized.

BEST FEATURE OF INCOME TAX

One advantage of the income tax is that it is inexpensive to collect. Last year we received from this source \$55,571,000, at a collection cost of \$1,724,000. We collected through the customs tariff last year \$171,375,000, which cost us to collect approximately \$7,000,000. It is generally estimated that for every dollar the Government collects in customs revenue from two to three times the amount is taken from the pockets of the people. A protective tariff is a tax on consumers, not for Government purposes, but for private purposes, although incidentally it does bring in some revenue to the Government. The best feature of the income tax, and one that I would like to commend to the attention of the House is that it is taken only from those who are able to pay. If it is replaced by a tax on commodities which people must produce it will have the effect of wholly releasing from taxation large amounts of capital which have been accumulated in the hands of a small number of men who are in control of our manufacturing industries and our financial institutions, and men who have accumulated fortunes out of the exploitation of our natural resources. Surely it would be unfair to allow the incomes from those large amounts which have been accumulated in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, and in many cases through favors handed them by the Government, to escape taxation. The service rendered by the state to the citizen is largely the protection of his property. We even protect his property after he is dead, and see that it is handed over to the heirs whom he names. If this is so, why should not the citizen who has a larger share of wealth or income contribute according to the share which he has? Trade is restricted by taxation; this is especially true of customs, sales and turnover tax, all of which are a direct tax on commodities. The hon. member for West Calgary complained that the cost of living was too high, but if we are to replace the income tax with a turnover tax I do not think there is any doubt that the cost of living will be still higher. The income tax retards trade the least of any tax which we are imposing today. I do not think that statement can be challenged. The turnover tax, the sales tax and all consumption taxes, compel married men to pay more taxes than bachelors. They compel the man who has a family and children to pay more taxes than the couple who simply raise a poodle dog or a Persian cat. If taxes are collected on consumption one man may have to contribute ten per cent. of his income, while another may contribute only a fraction of one per cent., without any regard whatever to their ability to pay. If one man has an earning power much greater than another, why should he object to paying to the state a little more in the shape of taxation?

Mr. Coote concluded:

We are impressed with the fact that no attempt is being made by the Minister of Finance to deal in a systematic way with the reduction of the national debt, the interest on which at the present time is absorbing 36 per cent. of our total revenue. Under the circumstances we feel that it is our duty to present an amendment to this House.

"A reduction in the taxation on consumption helps to increase business and encourages the producer to increase his volume, which can scarcely be said of a reduction in income tax."—G. G. Coote, M.P., in the budget debate.

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Garnet, Certified No. 1		3.15	3.00	3.10	3.00
Garnet, Fancy Certified No. 1		3.40	3.25	3.50	3.25
Durum, Mindum Extra No. 1		3.15	2.85	3.00	2.85
Durum, Mindum No. 1		2.85	2.60	2.70	2.60
Durum, Kubanka No. 1		2.65	2.40	2.50	2.40
Marquis, Gov't. Grade No. 1		2.30	2.10	2.25	2.10
Marquis, Registered—					
2nd Generation		2.60	2.50	2.60	2.50
1st Generation		4.05	3.85	3.95	3.85
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South Dakota Grown		4.10	3.95	4.05	3.95
Minnesota Grown		5.15	5.00	5.10	5.00
North Western Red Dent—					
South Dakota Grown		4.65	4.50	4.60	4.50
North Dakota Grown		5.65	5.50	5.60	5.50
Crookston Strain		5.85	5.75	5.85	5.75
Gehu, N. Dakota Grown		5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
Leaming Dent		3.40	3.25	3.35	3.25
Yellow Ensilage		3.15	3.00	3.10	3.00
SWEET CLOVER—					
White Blossom, REGAL	Cwt.	15.75	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
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NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

Pool Convention Asks Directors to Acquire Manufacturing Facilities

Many Important Resolutions Adopted at Annual Convention of the Alberta Dairy Pool—Government Asked to Provide for Testing by Graders

Recommending to the Board of Directors that steps to acquire manufacturing facilities be taken as rapidly as possible, the Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd., in Edmonton last month, authorized a levy of not more than 1 cent a pound butterfat to be made upon the membership.

The resolution specified that the fund so created should be "known as a fund for acquiring such facilities or for other purposes of the Pool." It was also recommended "that localities where the Pool is highly organized be encouraged to acquire their own facilities as a means of furthering the above principle."

ASK PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Another resolution adopted by the Convention recommended that the Board "explore every means possible to take control of the marketing of our dairy produce," and that "the assistance of the Provincial Government be invoked in furthering this principle."

The Convention, which was held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, was called to order on the morning of Feb. 8th, by the President, N. S. Clarke of Didsbury, and on nomination of E. R. Rasmuson, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the U. F. A., was elected chairman, while J. R. Love, Secretary of the Pool, was elected Convention secretary.

Convention committees were appointed by the chair as follows:

Order of Business: A. R. Brown, chairman; Keys Cullen, Alex. Moore.

Resolutions: N. S. Smith, chairman; E. R. Rasmuson, H. E. Shenfield.

Credentials: D. J. Christie, chairman; R. M. Walker, John Buckley.

After some discussion it was decided that the press should not be admitted to the Convention, one of the delegates pointing out that the Wheat Pool had always found it advisable not to throw its Annual Meeting open in this way.

Action taken by the Board on each of the resolutions passed by the last Convention, was detailed by the secretary during the sessions, who answered various questions.

POOL MET ITS OPPOSITION

Problems met with by the Pool during the past year were described by President Clarke. The Pool, Mr. Clarke pointed out, had met its opposition and come out at the end of the year with practically double the membership at the beginning. The President's address, which covered the period of the Pool's

operations and outlined a policy for the future, was enthusiastically received.

NEW METHOD OF ELECTING DIRECTORS

The Convention was of the opinion that it is not good practice to elect all the members of the Board of Directors in one year, as this leaves a possibility of an entirely new personnel being placed in office at one time who might be out of touch with the general policy of the Pool. It was therefore decided to amend the articles of the Association to provide that four directors be elected in 1927 for two years, and the remaining three directors for one year. At future annual meetings the vacancies on the Board will be filled by electing members for two year terms.

Districts 1, 3, 5 and 7 will elect directors in 1927 for two years, in accordance with this new plan, and Districts 2, 4 and 6 will elect directors for one year.

In view of the very high cost of printing the names of all members in each district, and the fact that these lists are not absolutely necessary for the purpose of selecting a delegate, the Convention decided that the practice of printing these lists shall be discontinued.

In the course of an address in which he outlined some of the problems connected with the early development of co-operative creameries in this Province, Dr. Marker, Alberta Dairy Commissioner, called attention to the fact that the day on which he spoke was "the thirtieth anniversary of the reorganization of the dairy business in Alberta," and read a message from Dr. Robinson, who was Minister of Agriculture in the Territorial days. Dr. Robinson stated that thirty years ago the population of the entire Province of Alberta was only equal to the population of present-day Edmonton.

RIGHT QUALITY OF PRODUCT ESSENTIAL

The address of the Dairy Commissioner was highly appreciated by the Convention. Dr. Marker concluded with this word of advice: "It does not matter how well equipped a creamery is, how capable the marketing agency is, if we do not get the right quality of product we cannot get the best returns for it."

Best wishes of the Dairymen of Manitoba were extended to the Convention by Mr. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for the sister Province.

REQUEST THAT GRADERS CARRY OUT TESTING

Recommending that the present system of grading be continued, the Convention, on motion of Col. Robinson and Mr. Sutherland requested that graders

be requested to do the testing, wherever possible without increasing the cost of this service to the producers.

It was recommended that the cream price differentials, city and country, remain as at present, and that railway express charges be deducted in the case of city creameries and paid by the country creameries.

PENALTIES FOR PERSONS WHO AID IN BREAKING CONTRACTS

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas inducements are made by certain persons to encourage members to break their contracts with the co-operative marketing organizations;

And whereas, in certain countries legislation is enacted providing heavy penalties for persons handling products under contract to co-operative marketing organizations;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Government of Alberta be asked to enact legislation, or amendments to existing legislation, providing for the imposition of penalties or fines on persons who knowingly continue to handle products under contract to co-operative marketing organizations.

The Board was instructed to take up with the railway companies the matter of obtaining better refrigeration service during the summer months.

YEARLY DISTRIBUTION PERIODS

It was originally intended that the Pool year be divided into two distribution periods. If this were done, however, the first would come at a time when creamery staffs were very busy and "that therefore the cost of making any distribution of profits would be very great." It was accordingly decided that distribution periods be on a yearly basis, and that they terminate on December 31st of each year.

Another resolution set forth that the success of a Pool Creamery depends to a large extent on the degree to which production is organized at the particular point where the creamery is situated. As the Pool is at considerable expense for each unit that operates as a Pool unit, it was decided that "unless the Pool volume of any Pool Creamery has reached 60 per cent. by the end of 1927" the creamery shall cease to act as a Pool unit, unless otherwise decided by the next Annual Convention.

A. F. AITKEN TO ADDRESS MEETINGS

The following list of meetings to be addressed by A. F. Aitken, Director for Battle River, was received just before going to press: Turkey Hill, March 4th, at 2 p.m.; Scotstown, March 5th, at 8 p.m.; Creighton, March 7th, at 8 p.m.; Forest Hill, March 8th, at 8 p.m.; Hamilton, March 9th, at 8 p.m.; Bloomington Heights, March 10th, at 8 p.m.; Ottawa, March 11th, at 8 p.m.; King Edward, March 12th, at 8 p.m.; Rusylvia, March 14th, at 8 p.m.; Wellsdale, March 15th, at 8 p.m.; Allandale, March 16th, at 8 p.m.; Islay, March 17th, at 2 p.m.; Bridstow, March 18th at 8 p.m.; Fenham, March 19th, at 8 p.m.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND SPRAY LAKES POWER FEATURE DEBATE

(Continued from page 7)

This amendment was voted down, the Conservatives throwing in their lot with the Government forces, and the Liberals voting with Labor, the vote being 45 for and 12 against.

WHAT EACH GROUP REPRESENTED

To make the situation clear to readers of this paper, each group represented a definite idea:

First, the Liberals advocated the bringing in at this time, a bill in harmony with and complementary to Federal legislation before the House of Commons.

The Conservatives thought that it was obviously absurd to enact legislation Provincially before the terms of the Federal legislation were fully known, and the commitments and resources of the Province assayed, but did not offer any alternative.

The U. F. A. offered the alternative, a definite stand for a purely Federal plan applicable throughout the Dominion.

Lastly, arguing that a half loaf was better than none, the Labor group contended that as soon as Federal legislation had passed both Federal Houses and was written on the statute books of the Dominion, this Assembly pass the necessary concurrent legislation, meagre though the relief offered appeared at this time to be, and accept the responsibility as outlined in the Federal bill.

The debate was lengthy, the various participants going over and over the same ground as on the previous day. Premier Brownlee reiterated his policy, took the stand that his Government endorsed the principle of old age pensions, but stated that their contention that this should be a purely Federal matter was unassailable.

In support of this he pointed out that Mr. Guthrie in the Federal House, had taken that stand, as had also R. B. Bennett. The Progressive members were pressing the point, and Messrs. Heaps and Woodsworth had urged the same argument.

REBUKES PAPER FOR MISLEADING HEADLINE

The Premier again referred to the financial position of the Province and rebuked a Calgary newspaper for a misleading headline which stated "U. F. A. Government Kills Old Age Pensions."

The duty of the Province, at this time, was to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of providing an adequate old age pension measure applicable in every Province, in which the entire financing and administration would be borne by the Dominion.

FRED WHITE STATES LABOR'S VIEW

Fred White, Labor, said the Labor group had waited to see what the Government's intentions were. They too could be critical of the inadequacy of the Federal legislation, but they were not going to refuse it on that account. He did not agree with the contention that this Province would be flooded with drifters, should it be accepted here and turned down in other Provinces. There was a five years' residence qualification, and it was unlikely that people over 69 years of age would move from Province to Province to wait five years for \$20 a month.

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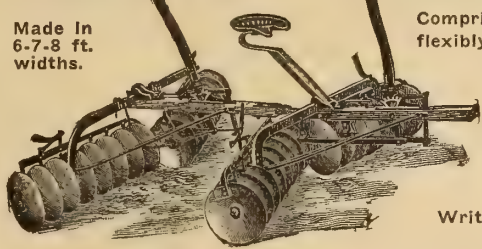
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Strathmore, Alberta.

A clause in the act debarred anyone in receipt of a competency from any source whatever from participation. This would affect a large number of workers who were in receipt of superannuation benefits in labor organizations.

Mr. White, after drawing attention to the pensioning of judges and others, made an analogy between the position of this Province under the proposed scheme and the relationship between municipalities and the Province. Just as municipalities had at times to bow to the will of the Province, so he thought they should bow to the will of the Dominion at this time.

The Federal Government had reduced taxation at the present time equivalent to a sum sufficient to take care of the aged of the whole Dominion. He admitted that to accept the Ottawa measure without due consideration of the financial resources was not good practice, but he thought that this bill was urgent enough to take chances, for the good of the aged deserving.

DUGGAN SUPPORTS LEADER'S VIEW

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton (Conservative), made an able speech, supporting his leader's viewpoint. He argued for the sincerity of Mr. McGillivray, with regard to the question. He also made a bid for faith in the party he represented. Criticism was either constructive, destructive or captious. They would always choose the former.

He believed the original resolution was ill-advised. In view of the fact that the Premier had intimated that owing to the financial obligations of the Province for a number of years to come they should husband their resources, he said that no members were more conscious of the significance and importance of that statement than the group he belonged to. After due consideration, he thought their views were crystallized in the amendment offered by Mr. McGillivray, and he regretted the Government's amendment, as he was afraid it might close the door to ameliorative legislation later on.

KICKED FROM PILLAR TO POST

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton (Labor), in rather sarcastic vein, said that opponents of the original resolution simply advised them to go to sleep for another decade until their younger brothers got rid of the rotten social system in which workers were obliged to function. This subject had been kicked from pillar to post since 1908, and the time was now opportune for its enactment. The measure was designed to help those whose earning power was impaired sooner than that of others, namely the day worker.

The Liberal party at Ottawa had taken a leaf out of the book of a U. S. financial wizard—Mellon—and had made a cut in taxation in favor of the millionaire profiteers, who while the boys were bleeding on Flanders Fields had reaped a harvest through tax free bonds.

The Province and the cities would have to keep the necessitous poor in any case, as we had not yet reached the point where we could allow anyone to starve to death, and he thought they should cease shadow boxing and by hook or by crook go on record as being in favor of any measure of social justice that would help the deserving aged, who

in their day had contributed to the country's wealth.

PARKYN URGES ACCEPTANCE OF BILL

Alderman Parkyn, Calgary (Labor), followed suit. His contention was that this country was capable of producing enough wealth to make the scheme practicable. The population, since Confederation, had increased three times its number in that period. Agricultural wealth had increased 48 times; while manufactured products had increased 288 times. Confronted with these figures, he said, no one could argue that the country could not afford to carry the expense of this service. He urged the acceptance of the bill though not ideal. Its very imperfections would lead to its amendment in future.

MAIDEN SPEECH OF R. M. MCCOOL

R. M. McCool, Cochrane (U. F. A.), made his initial speech, following up the policy of the farmer members. Because the bulk of taxation collected by the Dominion was from workers, he thought that if they did not urge the enactment of a purely Federal bill they would be delinquent in their duty to the workers. It was all very well for the Dominion to reduce taxation by at the same time decreasing their liabilities, but he failed to see how the Province could reduce its taxation and at the same time be compelled to increase its liabilities.

Objections were raised during second reading of several public bills by members to proposals contained therein.

Mr. Shaw raised objection to provisions for the swearing of an alleged putative father in a bill amending the Un-Married Mothers' Act.

George Webster, Calgary, was opposed to an amendment to the Telephone Act which proposes to give the Minister power to erect and maintain lines along the sides of or across or under public highways, streets, lanes, bridges or water courses. Mr. Webster maintained that the principle was an infringement of the rights of municipal authorities.

Premier Brownlee stated that the Government did not intend to encroach upon the rights of municipalities, and while the real objective of the measure was the management of the depreciation and reserve fund, they would entertain suggestions with regard to the matter raised by Mr. Webster from any quarter. There was no principle involved in the amendments on which the Government would either stand or fall.

Mr. Shaw obtained first reading of a bill intended to define cruelties in an action for alimony by a wife against her husband.

HOADLEY EXPRESSES VIEWS ON SITUATION

George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, said it was peculiar that although there was so much doubt and dissatisfaction with the legislation as drafted, yet the members were at the same time demanding that the Province "tie itself up in connection with the matter, and not say to the Government at Ottawa exactly what we think."

He did not think it wise for the sake of half a loaf to tie the Province up to commitments about which it had had no say. The Federal Government should assume the administration and cost.

He detailed activities in his own Department instigated by the Federal Government on the understanding that assistance would be maintained, after which the Province had been left to carry on alone. The agreement could be terminated on ten years' notice, and the first ten years would be the lightest.

WANT TO ESTABLISH PRINCIPLES

The vote was then taken on the Government's sub-amendment.

Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, also voiced the opinion of labor, that while they agreed that this was a Federal matter, they could not turn down even the meagre relief offered. They wanted to establish the principle. While others voiced the thought that this should not be made a political football, he suggested that they should be careful not to make a football of the old people.

Mr. Smeaton thought that this opportunity should not be passed up on a matter of jurisdiction. He accordingly moved his amendment, which the Speaker deferred, taking the second division which was similar to the first.

RATES WHEN PERSON CHANGES RESIDENCE

P. M. Christophers, Rocky Mountain (Labor), quoted sections of the proposed bill to show that in the event of an old person having resided part of the twenty years of Dominion residence in one Province and the necessary five in another, the cost was borne on a ratio divided between the two. If the first Province was not under the act, the liable Province would have to pay only one-fourth, or \$5 a month. He thought they should accept the small donation from the Dominion as a beginning.

A. M. Matheson, Vegreville, was the last speaker, after which Joseph T. Shaw closed the debate. Mr. Matheson referred to the B. C. enabling act, which merely made provision that the Lieut.-Governor "may" take the necessary steps to proclaim the act. They were not bound absolutely.

Urge That License for Spray Lakes Be Given to Province

Premier Moves Resolution With View to Having Water Power Resources Placed Under Control of Alberta

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—Private railway bills and a hydro-power resolution occupied the attention of the Legislature all this afternoon, the latter not being finally disposed of at adjournment.

Objection was taken by Joseph T. Shaw, Calgary, to the proposal to renew a charter to the Calgary and Southwestern Railway Company, on the ground that it had no provisions therein for the bonding of the promoters. Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, intimated that he intended to move an amendment to that effect when the bill reaches the committee stage. P. M. Christophers, Rocky Mountain, moved a six months' hoist to a charter renewal asked for by the Medicine Hat Collieries Railway. This was

voted down, and both bills given second reading.

BROWNLEE MOVES SPRAY LAKES RESOLUTION

Premier Brownlee then introduced a resolution urging that the Provincial Government should urge upon the Dominion Government that it should, before the close of the present session, make provision for granting the necessary license for the development of the water power site on the upper Spray River, and that said license be granted to the Provincial Government in order that the Provincial Government might either develop the site as a public utility or effectively control and regulate the distribution of power in the interests of the people of the Province.

The Premier reviewed the entire question briefly, and, stating that it was hardly necessary to consider the question at present from the angle of public or private ownership, he pleaded with all who were interested in the project to get together on the subject, so as to present to the Dominion Government a resolution having the unanimous approval of the entire Assembly. He indicated that his resolution was introduced as a basis of discussion.

CALGARY LIBERAL OPPOSED TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Ex-Mayor George Webster, Calgary, (Liberal), went into lengthy detail with regard to the development of hydro enterprise. The Assembly was somewhat bored by the member's recital and seemed relieved greatly when Mr. Webster finally came to deal with the subject matter of the resolution. The Calgary member opposed the Premier's resolution on the ground that it did not state definitely whether or not the Government intended to develop the project as a public utility should the license be granted. He was unalterably opposed to public development of the power site.

Fred White, Calgary (Labor), took the other view, arguing for a public enterprise. He did not have a great deal of faith in the judgment of the Utilities Board, should that body be asked to supervise the utility in the event of the development being placed in private hands. In the past, he maintained, this Board had made decisions with regard to certain utilities which had left the ultimate consumer holding the bag.

Premier Brownlee, for the information of new members, went over all the history of the question from the time of its first introduction into the Assembly by Messrs. White and Davidson, Calgary. It was learned then that a city power company had made application to Ottawa for the necessary license to develop. He detailed the steps which the Provincial Government had taken to delay the issuance of that license until the situation had been canvassed by them. For this purpose they secured the engineers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, who went over the ground and presented a favorable report as to the practicability of the project. The cost would approximate eleven million dollars.

Investigation had also been made into the possibilities of utilizing coal for electrical generation, and municipalities had also been conferred with in order to ascertain to what extent demand for electric energy existed.

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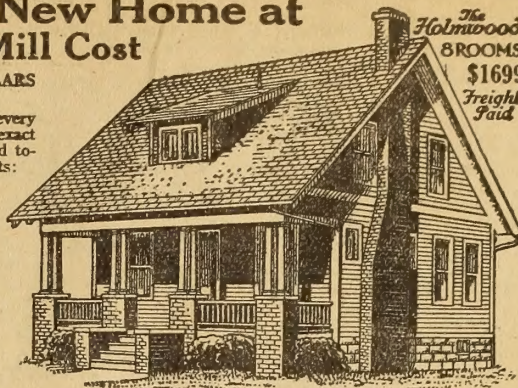
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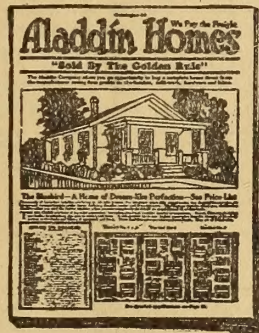
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NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DELAY

Mr. Brownlee read correspondence between the two governments to show that his Government was not responsible for any delay in the development of the project. The policy of the Dominion Government had been stated to be that no license would be granted unless the party or parties receiving it undertook to do the development.

The Premier pointed out that this was a most peculiar provision, but he had kept in touch with the Ottawa Government, and had received a promise from the Minister of the Interior that the question would be laid before the House of Commons at the present session.

Another peculiar pronouncement had been that no Minister of the Crown would be empowered to grant a license, but that this would be granted only on petition to the Dominion Parliament.

In the meantime, a bill dealing with Rocky Mountain Park, was being introduced into the House of Commons. He had not received a copy of that bill at the time he spoke. He pointed out that there were large coal deposits within the confines of the Banff National Park, and he maintained that these Parks should not be perpetuated until the coal areas had been eliminated. There were miles and miles of park land available.

The Premier also dealt with jurisdiction as it existed at present, and as it would be were the license granted. The scenic beauty of the Park would not be detrimentally affected. It was his desire to secure as unanimous a resolution as possible.

On being questioned by Mr. Giroux as to whether or not the Government would develop the project itself, Mr. Brownlee pointed out that that would depend entirely upon eventualities. The main thing was to obtain the license without restrictions, and in that event they would be able to exercise effectual control in any case.

George Webster, Calgary, presented statistics as to the place Canada occupied in the development of hydro-electric power; the amount Alberta was short and the amount available; the low cost of operation contrasted with steam generation; showed that the water could be used repeatedly; that irrigation could be assisted; and that he was disinterested personally in the project. He had lost many friends through his advocacy of the private development of this enterprise.

CALGARY BELIEVES IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Fred White, Calgary, said he was the representative of a city which believed in public ownership. He went into some detail in order to counter Ex-Mayor Webster's advocacy of private ownership. With him public ownership was vital, and he did not want the project to fall into the hands of a third party, which would make jurisdiction difficult. He instanced the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the Gas Company at Calgary to show the futility of attempting to regulate utilities in private hands.

The mere fact that the Province could raise the money necessary to develop the project at 5 per cent. was sufficient reason why this should be done. What this House should now do was to intimate unanimously to the Dominion Government that we need this power, we must have it, and there must be no strings attached to it.

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FOR SALE — CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN Oats; germination uncleaned 82 per cent. Price, cleaned, 75 cents, f.o.b. S. C. Riddle, Carstairs.

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERA-tion; grown on breaking. Extra No. 1, certificate 65-780; field inspected; germination test 98; Carter disc cleaned. \$2 bushel, including sacks. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland.

UNIVERSITY 222 IMPROVED RED BOBS. Yields more than Marquis; earlier and stronger straw; this yielded 65 bushels per acre on new breaking. \$2.50 per bushel. J. P. Riddell, Strathcona, R. R. No. 3, Alta.

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A few days later than Marquis, but higher yielding in most districts. Field inspected. Certificate No. 66-2404. No. 1 seed.

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FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Mares, all over 1500 weight. One well-matched team of draft geldings, 7 and 5 years. One Registered Ayrshire bull, 3 years; proved sire. Visit or write D. M. Drinnan Sr., Bulwark, Alta.

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MISCELLANEOUS

GOPHERS KILLED WITH "POISON GAS" —A teaspoonful of "Cyanogas" Powder in the burrow does it. The "poison gas" goes after the gophers—and gets them. No failures, no apparatus, no bait, not dangerous. Prepare now for your spring "offensive." For particulars write your Municipal Officer, or National Drug & Chemical Company, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon or Winnipeg.

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1926

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(net) \$1,256,490,000

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New Assurances Paid

For 265,889,000

An Increase of \$72,412,000

Total Income 78,972,000

An Increase of \$9,825,000

Payments to Policyholders

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Total Payments Since

Organization 257,816,000

Reserve for Unforeseen

Contingencies 11,000,000

Surplus over all Liabilities

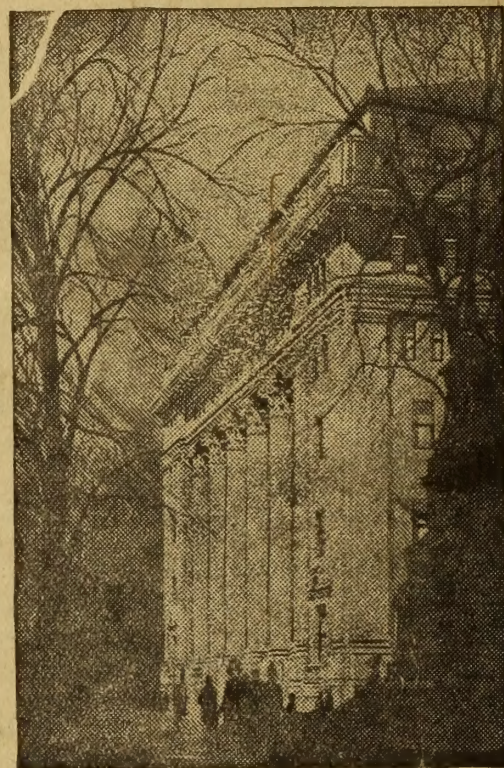
and Contingency Re-

serve 34,011,000

An Increase of \$5,371,000

ASSETS at Dec. 31, 1926 345,251,000

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*Dividends to Policy-
holders increased
for
seventh successive
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